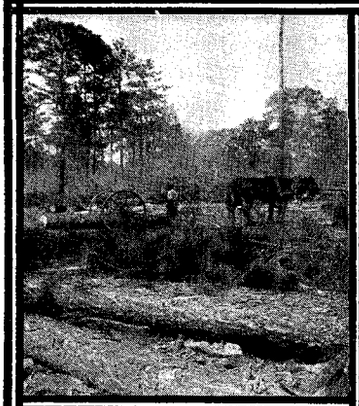

A Winter Home in the Land of Flowers that will Yield both Comfort and Cash

You have been accustomed to look upon a winter home as requiring large initial outlay and constant expense for upkeep, without returns except in comfort.

There is another type of winter home—ideal in climate, location, society and surroundings—which also yields its owner satisfactory cash dividends.

A select community of homes of this type is now in the making at Lucerne Park, Polk Co., Fla., in the beautiful lake region, only two miles east of Florence Villa—the heart of the citrus fruit country and less than 36 hours from New York.

The fundamental principles of the Lucerne Park enterprise are social security and financial stability. Property will be sold only to persons of sufficient means to properly maintain it, and of unquestioned social standing.

Numerous fine lakes afford the best of fishing. A railroad is under construction through the property, connecting with a trunk line only 1½ miles away. There are only 100 properties in this community, and more than half have been sold. Each consists of ten acres of the finest citrus fruit land in the world, planted and cared for five years, and a large building lot 75 x 200 on Lake Lucerne.

We will sell you one of these properties, and plant to oranges and to grape fruit, for $6500.00. The purchase price includes the land, clearing, fencing, the trees and entire care for five years from date trees are planted. The income derived from this grove up to the expiration of our contract is turned over to the customer, and it is conservatively estimated that the returns for the third, fourth and fifth years will almost equal the entire investment. Fruiting groves in the immediate vicinity yield yearly net incomes of from $500 to $1000 per acre.

Lucerne Park was planned in the Spring of 1910—the pictures at top show views of the property at that time. Development was begun early in the winter of 1910-11—the pictures in the center to the left show the progress made by February. In the center to the right are views of the property Nov. 20, 1911. At bottom of page are shown improved properties adjacent to the Lucerne Park holdings.

If you would like to own one of these Lucerne Park groves and home sites and live during the winter, at least, in the Dreamland of America, without burdening yourself with an unproductive property, write at once for full particulars. Should you visit Florida this winter do not fail to see Lucerne Park. **No person seriously interested has failed to buy after seeing the property and learning at first hand what it offers.**

LUCERNE PARK FRUIT ASSOCIATION, Tampa, Florida
Suite 801, American National Bank Building

M. E. GILLETT, President and Gen'l Manager D. C. GILLETT, Secretary and Treasurer
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NOTE: During January, February, March and April we maintain a branch office at the Florence Villa Hotel, Florence Villa, Fla., located only two miles from Lake Lucerne and unquestionably the finest winter resort hotel in the State. Those intending to look into this proposition during the winter would do well to include in their itinerary a few days at the Florence Villa Hotel. Located as it is in the very midst of an orange grove, and surrounded by hundreds of beautiful clear water lakes, its attractiveness is second to none in the State. The Lucerne Park Fruit Association will be glad to make reservations.

MR. ANTHONY KELLEY, Boston, Mass., President Union Paste Company, says: "Lucerne Park promises to be not only the Garden Spot of Florida, but the 'El Dorado' of citrus growers."

MR. LYMAN H. BROOKS, Sheridan, Wy.: "I am well pleased both with the land and with your proposed plan of handling it. I can sincerely recommend your Lake Lucerne proposition as an investment and a winter home."

MR. W. K. HUTSON, Brooklyn, N. Y., Paddock Cork Company: "I found Lucerne so superior to any other Florida points which I visited recently that I consider it incomparable. It is indeed the 'dimple' of Florida."

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MR. JOHN TRICE, Tampa, Florida, President Citizens Bank & Trust Co.: "I consider Lucerne the best citrus investment ever offered in the State of Florida. I have been over the property and it is all that could be desired. My acquaintance of more than seventeen years with Mr. M. E. Gillett, your president, convinces me that the success of the project is assured. I have purchased ten acres at Lucerne because I think it a good investment."

MR. GEORGE ARTHUR STEPHENS, Moline, Ill., President Moline Plow Company: "I am looking forward with great pleasure to the building of a winter home at Lake Lucerne. I consider the location—with its altitude of something more than 200 feet above the sea, its freedom from killing frosts, its myriads of spring-fed clear-water lakes, the beautiful citrus fruits, great varieties of roses and other flowers, its mild temperature, freedom from winds and storms and rains in the winter months at least, its dearth of mosquitoes, bugs and other pests—a most desirable place for a winter home."

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WE print on pages 46 and 47 in this week's issue, announcements of special interest to those of our subscribers who have gardens and home grounds.

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Feb. 3rd	March 16th	May 4th

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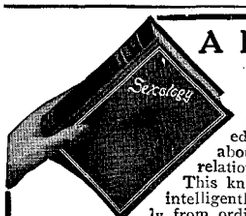

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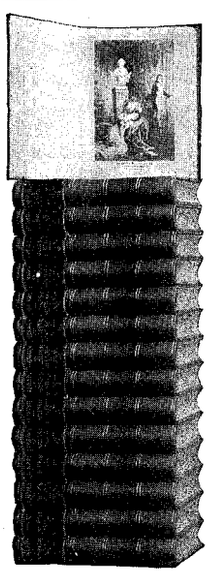

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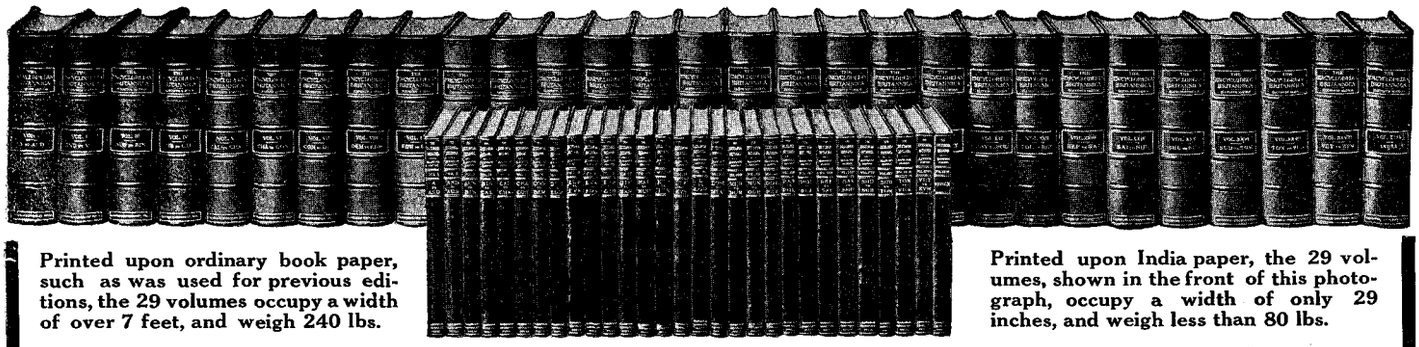

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IN which neither cost nor effort has been spared in endeavouring to present as faithful a picture as possible of this repository of human knowledge, so comprehensive and therefore so difficult to describe. In the preparing of this specimen book the publishers have made selections from hundreds of places in the 28 volumes of the New Edition in order to demonstrate from the book itself some typical features of its contents by the reproduction of typical articles or portions of articles, of plates, maps and cuts exactly as they occur in the original text. This prospectus, which is believed to be adequate for every ordinary purpose of investigation, may be obtained free upon application to the Cambridge University Press.

The passages selected (198 from among 40,000 articles) are representative so far as limitations of space would permit, but it is hoped that they are sufficiently numerous, as well as diversified, to illustrate the universality, the authority and the comprehensiveness of the new Encyclopæda Britannica, and not less surely its copious human interest and readableness.

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If the reader of this notice were actually in possession of the present work, and were using it constantly for reference, for reading, or for research, he would then come to appreciate the fact that a certain standard had been aimed at and had been attained—a standard difficult of definition, but none the less unmistakable, and applicable only to the Encyclopædia Britannica. To enable him, in the absence of the work itself, to ascertain what this standard is, what the critics imply when they say that the great tradition of the Encyclopædia Britannica during 140 years in ten successive editions has been sustained in the new 11th Edition, is the aim of these pages of specimen extracts and editorial notes.

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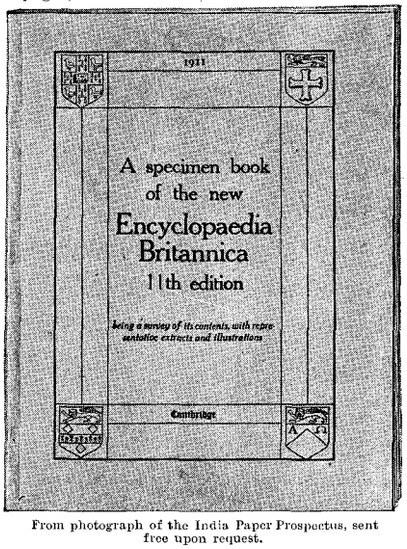

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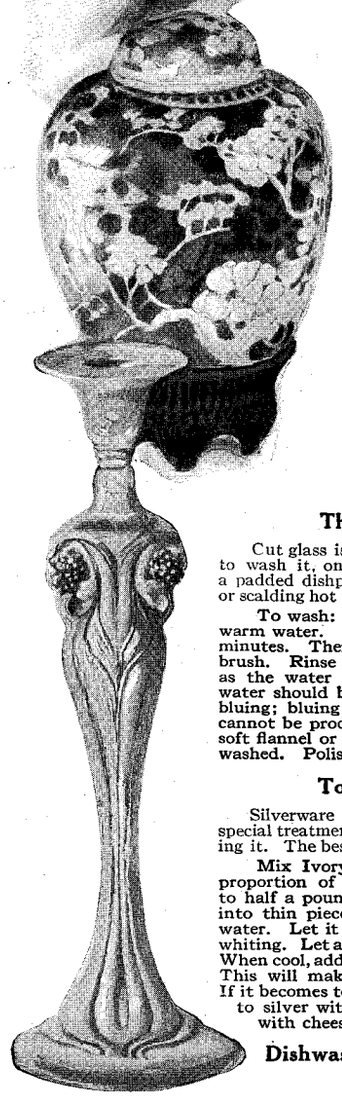
Ivory Soap in the Kitchen and Serving Pantry

This advertisement tells of some of the many uses of Ivory Soap in the kitchen and serving pantry. It tells how to clean cut glass so that it will sparkle like stars on a winter's night; how to brighten silver; how to wash dishes in a better way, etc.

For every one of these purposes, Ivory Soap is unequalled. For most of them, it is the only soap that can be used with safety and satisfaction. But even Ivory Soap will not produce the best results if it is not used in the best way. We have tried, here, to tell how to use it in the best way. If this advertisement, and those which follow, help to solve some of the problems that confront the housekeeper we shall feel that we have done something well worth doing.

The Procter & Gamble Co.



The Care of Cut Glass

Cut glass is easily chipped. It is best, therefore, to wash it, one piece at a time, in a wooden tub or a padded dishpan. Never put cut glass in very cold or scalding hot water.

To wash: Make a suds of Ivory Soap and lukewarm water. Let the glass remain in the suds a few minutes. Then go over it with a medium stiff nail-brush. Rinse twice in water of same temperature as the water used for washing. The first rinsing water should be clear. To the second, add a little bluing; bluing gives a brilliancy to cut glass that cannot be produced in any other way. Dry with a soft flannel or a piece of cheesecloth which has been washed. Polish with soft tissue paper.

To Brighten Silverware

Silverware which has become tarnished requires special treatment. There are several ways of brightening it. The best is:

Mix Ivory Soap and powdered whiting in the proportion of one cake (small size) of Ivory Soap to half a pound of whiting. Shave the Ivory Soap into thin pieces and dissolve in a quart of boiling water. Let it boil until it is quite thick. Add the whiting. Let all boil together until thoroughly mixed. When cool, add a couple of tablespoonfuls of ammonia. This will make enough polish to last for months. If it becomes too hard, add a little ammonia. Apply to silver with brush or cloth. Let dry and polish with cheesecloth, flannel or chamois.

Dishwashing Minus Drudgery and Chapped Hands

Some day, some one will invent a mechanical dishwasher that will be so practical that every housekeeper will want one; and so inexpensive that nearly every housekeeper will have one.

The need for such a device is very great: and the man or woman who satisfies that need will lift a burden from the shoulders of womankind. For it is a fact that the method of washing dishes, as practiced in 90 per cent. of American homes, is a relic of the dark ages. Not only are the dishes not clean but—what is even worse—the strong soapy water used in the majority of kitchens reddens one's hands and makes them unsightly.

All this is unnecessary. It is possible to wash dishes so that they will be scrupulously clean and at the same time, keep one's hands looking as though one "sat in the parlor and sewed a fine seam."

The first thing to do is to make up your mind to use Ivory Soap for washing the dishes. This is not an extravagance. It is an economy.

The next thing is to purchase a dishmop (5 cents), a soap shaker (10 cents), a plate-scraper (10 cents) and a wire dish dryer (50 cents).

Finally, to quote the advice of a famous physician, "Put your brains, not your hands, into the dishwater." In other words, let Ivory Soap and water do most of the work.

Provide two dishpans. Fill dishpan No. 1 about half full of hot water. Put into it enough Ivory Soap Paste, or Ivory Soap shavings, to make a good suds. Or, if you prefer, use a soap shaker—it will do equally well. Add enough cold water to make the water "comfortable" to the hands. Wash the glasses first. Stand them up in dishpan No. 2. Pour boiling water over them. Dry and put away. Follow with silverware, then with cups and saucers, plates, etc. The plates should be scraped before being put in the dishpan. Wash them with dishcloth or dishmop*—to save the hands. Let the plates dry in dish dryer or turn them upside down on folded tea towels on kitchen table.

Drop drying towels in dishpan No. 2. Wash pan No. 1 and dishcloth. Put towels and dishcloth in sun to dry. Rub soap on cup-towels, wash, rinse in cold water; hang in sun to dry. Hang up dishpan No. 2 and dry your hands.

*Dishmops will become unsanitary, if they are not washed thoroughly every time they are used.

Ivory Soap Paste

We cannot emphasize too strongly the value of Ivory Soap Paste, not only in the kitchen and serving pantry, but also in the laundry and for general household use.

How to make Ivory Soap Paste: With a knife, vegetable grater or food chopper, shave one large cake of Ivory Soap into three quarts, or two small cakes into four quarts of water. Keep nearly, but not quite, at boiling point for about 15 minutes, or until the soap is perfectly dissolved. When cool, it will be like jelly. Keep in a china or glass jar with tight-fitting top. Use as needed.

Next month's advertisement of Ivory Soap will deal with its uses in the Nursery

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLIV., No. 1 NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1133

TOPICS OF THE DAY

RUSSIA ON THE ROAD TO TEHERAN

A CERTAIN POEM by Kipling presents itself irresistibly to the American editor who is reading the dispatches from Persia these days. With Russian troops mobilizing along the roads to Teheran, with Shuster's dismissal finally wrung from a reluctant, but helpless, government, with England apparently ready to take part in what looks very much like a partition of Persia, and with reports that Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan may become Russian protectorates, these editors are suggesting that Sir Edward Grey sit down and read carefully that poem with its reiterated warning to make "no truce with Adam-zad, the bear that walks like a man." Russia's attitude, even in the light of the stories of massacres by her troops in Tabriz and Resht, which her officials deny, is less surprizing to the press in this country than "the tacit support by the English Government of this offense against modern civilization."

THE DEPARTURE OF THE SHEPHERD.

—Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

Thus while Persia is pitied, Shuster praised, and Russia denounced — "barbaric, brutal, blasting Tartar" the New York *Press* calls her — England is simply reprimanded and admonished for failing to fathom the devious diplomacy of Adam-zad. Her copartnership with Russia, generally attributed to a desire to keep that country on her side in view of a possible clash with Germany, appears to many of our editors as unwise as it is offensive. Even a selfish consideration, thinks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*,

"should show English diplomacy that if Russia, by the acquisition of northern Persia, gets within a step of her long-desired port in Asiatic waters, the next shift in the international kaleidoscope may be utilized to grab for her own use the southern half of the kingdom, now recognized as the bribe for British complicity."

Similar thoughts occur to editorial writers of the Portland *Oregonian*, Atlanta *Journal*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Detroit *Journal*. Commenting on Sir Edward Grey's statement that "the independence of a country like Persia must take account of the interests of its neighbors," the Boston *Transcript* finds itself of the opinion of Mr. John Dillon, who in debate replied to the Foreign Minister "that he had come to the conclusion that whenever three or four great European Powers agreed to maintain the integrity of a smaller Power, the independence of that smaller Power was doomed."

That Persia is now doomed is, indeed, the prevailing newspaper opinion. The departure of Mr. Shuster, according to the New Orleans *Picayune*, "marks the vanishing of the last vestige of real autonomy in Persia; henceforth that ancient country will be a foreign protectorate, with Russia dictating all policies in the northern half, and Great Britain controlling the southern half." The ousting of the American Treasurer-General, similarly remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "is a minor accident in the political drama that makes the extinction of Persia, in its turn, merely an incident in the Asian program of European Powers."

The indignation of the New York *World* vents itself in an ironical disquisition upon "the wickedness of weak nations." Persia had to learn a bitter lesson—

"True, Persia has consented to discharge Mr. Shuster, who made the preposterous mistake of supposing that she would be permitted by Russia and Great Britain to reform her finances; but she did not do it soon enough. Her sinful reluctance put Russia to the trouble of sending troops to massacre women and children in Tabriz and elsewhere, and of course Persia must

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pay, not only in money, but in blood and tears, to teach her not to be again so presumptuous.

"That is the way weak nations always act toward strong ones. They seem to have no moral sense. They are always putting themselves in the wrong. . . . . .

"What possesses the weak nations that they should act so shamefully toward strong ones? Have their statesmen never read of the abandoned conduct of the lamb that troubled the stream where the wolf drank?"

But certain far-sighted observers see a gleam of hope for Persia. This is the twentieth century, we are reminded by the Philadelphia *Press*, and "the world's public opinion may still so limit Russian action as to give the hope that at some future time not long distant Persia may recover the liberty which it is now, for a season, losing." The definite assumption by Russia and Great Britain of the right to appoint the whole of Persia's foreign employees practically divides the control of the country between the two Powers, but, asks the New York *Sun*, "does this mean the end of Persian national existence, and will this great country be divided between Russia and Great Britain?" And it replies:

THE ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

"It is doubtful whether Great Britain is desirous of adding to her already great burden the protection of a long frontier in Asia, for hundreds of miles across the sandy levels of Persia, coterminous with Russia's. In this lies the hope that Great Britain may undertake the policy that she has avowed, the real rehabilitation of southern Persia, so far as her sphere of influence permits. Northern Persia is not more in the power of Russia than Bulgaria was several years after the Treaty of Berlin. Bulgaria gained her freedom from Russian dominance and has attained a position among the nations of the world. It was a hard struggle, it is true. If Persia makes the same effort and proves herself capable of similar self-restraint and perseverance, there may yet be hope for self-redemption."

Furthermore, the Persians will fight, declares the New York *American*. "There are impenetrable mountain fastnesses in Persia." And "the Persians are not a servile race"; they will never "submit to such things as are being done in the streets of Tabriz." Moreover, "if there be any Garibaldis left in the world, the standard of Persian republicanism will draw recruits from many quarters." This paper has a few vigorous remarks to make about the killings in Tabriz and Resht, where we learn from very scanty dispatches that a number of Russian soldiers and Persians have been killed in street fights and ambuscades. To quote:

"On Christmas Eve the message was given out from the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg that 'Russia will show no mercy at Tabriz, Resht, and Enzeli, and will give a lesson long to be remembered.' From Teheran comes the news that the people of Persia are stupefied with astonishment at the attitude of Russia—since the Cossack butcheries follow upon the complete submission of the Persian Government to the Russian ultimatum."

Still the "Little Father" is not appeased, continues *The American;* he is sending more Cossacks "to make shambles of Persian cities"; he will punish the Persian people "for the trouble they have made him." Meanwhile "England looks on with 'serious apprehension.'" But the Russians, as seen by this editor, "are cutting a red path to British India. And if there are British statesmen who believe that the banner of a Russian despotism on the Indian frontier will strengthen the British rule in India, they will hardly get the English people to believe it."

Such talk as this about Russia, however, brings protests from several newspapers which remember our "traditional friendship" with the Czar. To ascribe to her "all the evil purposes and deeds which a careless press have reported" is "wilfully to insult her," asserts the Baltimore *News*, and this defender of Russia continues:

"Persia has for years been in a state of semianarchy and lawlessness. Her few roads have been infested with brigands. Her people have been ignorant and fanatical. Two civilized countries have reached her doors and their traders and capital have passed through. It is to their great interest that the frontiers be rendered safe, and that their merchants and investments within the country be protected; and for this, in a semi-barbarous land, this prestige must be maintained. From the humanitarian standpoint there is not the shadow of doubt that the partition of Persia would be to her lasting advantage. . . . .

"The restoration of order in a country 600,000 square miles in extent and practically without roads, and which has been in a state of decadence for 2,000 years, is something of a task. Small blame could have attached to Mr. Shuster for failing; nor should much blame be given either of the two Powers which are attempting it from without for their unwillingness to see him nullify their plans or undo what they have already accomplished."

Thus Persia must pass under the yoke, admit our papers, and, observes the New York *Evening Post*, "thoroughly Russian methods of pacification are now under way." Mr. Shuster "has been felled by the blow of the Bear that walks like a man," remarks the Washington *Herald*. But he retains the good-will of our editors: his "fight for the preservation of the rights of an ancient people will have its results in the future," believes one writer, and all see a brilliant future ahead of him in his own country. As the New York *Herald* puts it:

"We think Mr. Shuster is needed at home. A young man who can smash a corn ring and give a capital city cheap food surely will be recognized as capable of filling a long-felt want in this country, where prices have at least puzzled our own lawmakers. A capable person who can create a public surplus out of a deficit in less than no time is surely the logical successor of Secretary MacVeagh. A popular idol who is supported by the fair sex at the point of pistols is, to our mind, bound for home just in time to solve the perplexities that are coming to the front with the suffrage issue.

"Mr. Shuster has pluck, push, and popularity, and we think that there are boundless opportunities 'in our midst.'"

Persia's loss may be our gain, likewise observes the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. The hostility Mr. Shuster aroused had its origin in the fact that he insisted upon managing Persian finances without regard to international politics. And,

"Tho repeatedly warned from both London and St. Petersburg, the 'spunky' American kept straight on. 'The right man in the right place' was his motto. . . . Why should he not find a congenial place at home? A great municipality, like New York, might save millions by having such an expert to scrutinize its budget and Congress might intelligently razee the appropriations, with a Shuster to scan the payrolls. In that event, Persia's loss would be our gain and we should get a cash profit from the Anglo-Russian entente."

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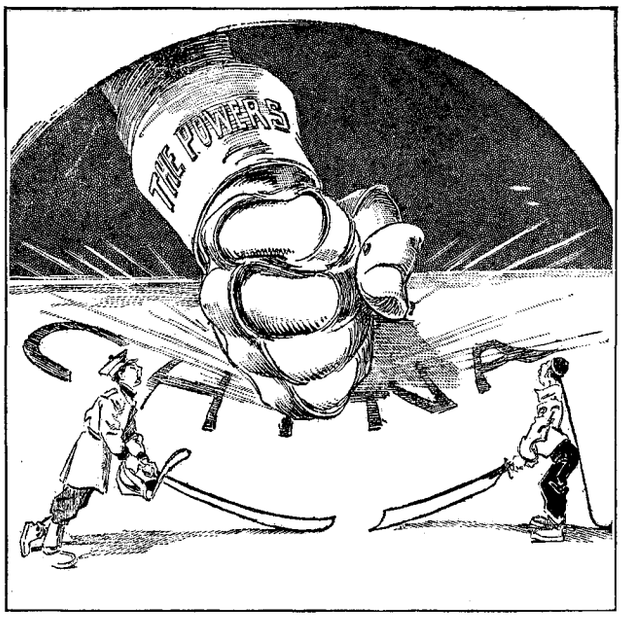
WHERE THE PEACEMAKERS ARE SAFE.
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*



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THE ARMISTICE.
—Mayer in the New York *Times.*

CANDIDATES FOR THE NOBEL PRIZE.

KIND WORDS FOR THE M'NAMARAS

AFTER THE first fierce chorus of denunciation with which the labor press, quoted in these pages December 16, repudiated the McNamara brothers and their crimes, we find here and there a voice raised in their behalf. "The McNamara brothers are not criminals in an ordinary sense," declares a clergyman speaking from a New York pulpit; "rather they are unselfish soldiers of a cause." "In reality their crime was just as much a political one as any assassination of a Russian czar," remarks *Wilshire's*, a Socialist magazine published in New York and London; and it adds: "There was no thought of personal gain and there was the knowledge of great risk." "You can not view the class struggle through the stained-glass windows of a cathedral, or through the eyes of capitalist-made laws," affirms William D. Haywood, addressing an audience of Socialists in Cooper Union, New York; and he goes on to say, according to the press reports:

"Few know what the class struggle means. Those men who were locked in the jail in Los Angeles and later went to San Quentin know what it means. They knew, and for that reason my heart is with the McNamara boys so long as they are fighting against the capitalist. Let the capitalists count their own dead. There are twenty-one dead in Los Angeles and we have 207 dead in Briceville, Tenn., due to the capitalists. Those deaths in that mine in Briceville were just as much murder as any premeditated crimes could be. The mine-owners knew that if the mine had been properly ventilated there would be no accumulation of fire-damp or gas. But that would cost money and those capitalists spent no money for the protection of the workers. Again I repeat that I am with the McNamaras and always will be."

The clergyman quoted in our opening paragraph is the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Speaking from the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah he made the startling statement that "If I had to choose, I would rather be a criminal with blood upon my hands than be one of the leaders of the Steel Trust." Turning specifically to the case of the McNamara brothers, he said:

"What circumstances made these men think that they were justified in committing that crime? The whole power of the Steel Trust, vested in the Erectors' Association, was turned against the Structural Iron Workers' Union, the only one which had been left uncrusht, simply because it was a union. Then the association acted in the same way as a union does which employs strike and boycott methods.

"Human nature being human nature, dynamite was inevitable; for what channels of protest have we placed before the workingman except violence? There are no laws for them and no courts to enforce any laws there might be. The press misunderstands them and the Church is reluctant to receive them. Violence can not be justified from the standpoint of absolute ethics, for America is not yet Russia, even as regards the steel industry; but neither can it be denounced until the denouncers have removed all provocation and opened up a way of protest for the workingman.

"Violence, the strike, the boycott, are war measures, for the laborer is not dealing with his friends. If you object to them you object to the Boston Tea Party and the battle of Bunker Hill. Do not blame the laborer for his acts, but blame the capitalists, as you should blame the men who first fired on Fort Sumter instead of Sherman, who made that disgraceful march through Georgia."

Two points are emphasized by those who would have us temper our judgment of the McNamaras even while condemning their acts. First, we are told that an actual state of war exists between the forces of capital and labor; second, that the crimes of the McNamaras, black as they are, pale into insignificance when compared with the crimes constantly committed by capitalism. In *The Masses*, a New York magazine devoted to the interests of the working people, we find the class war—a war in which, we are told, Socialism would substitute brains for bombs—thus described and explained:

"The Socialists did not bring about this class war. The Socialists are not trying to perpetuate the class war. But they recognize its existence just as they recognize the existence of Niagara Falls or the Bunker Hill Monument.

"This war is caused by that divided interest in industry which is inherent in the present system.

"The inevitable desire of labor is to get as much money for as little work as possible; and equally the inevitable desire of capital is to get as much work for as little wages as possible.

"The horrors of the class war are heightened by the great numbers of unemployed who find it a life-and-death necessity to get work at something, it matters not at what or at what wages.

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"The class war is not fought out on picturesque battle-fields in gay uniforms.

"When it comes to violence, it is little that the workers do to the exploiters personally.

"The bitterest combats are carried out between the men who demand higher wages and the men who by economic necessity are driven to accept the vacated jobs at any wages at all.

"Such is the class war.

"It is worse than folly to deny its existence.

"The class war must be brought to an end. But this can only be done by the abolition of classes. Such abolition can be brought about only by efficient fighting of the under class.

"Whatever the tactics of labor may be, they appeal to the Socialist only so far as they are efficient.

"Violence does not appeal to the Socialist, because he recognizes that it does not work.

"The capitalists have a monopoly on violence. They are able to use violence so much better than the workers that there is no comparison between the two.

"Violence is out of date, obsolete, as an effective weapon for labor.

"Time was, true enough, when a strong arm and a club might win a strike. But that was in the days of skilled craftsmen, when it was hard to find workers to fill the vacant places. Also it was before the days of the strike-breaking trust.

"Violence to-day is of no more use to a body of strikers than popguns.

"The capitalists have violence copyrighted and patented.

"Violence in labor is a thing of the past. If labor of the future wishes to defeat capital, it must make use of more powerful weapons.

"The most powerful weapon of the working class is education. Education is terrible. Beside it, dynamite fades into insignificance, dissolves into its greasy elements.

"No fortifications are shot-proof against education. No aeroplanes can circle nigh enough to destroy its power. Before it crumble the proudest citadels of wrong."

"The crime of the McNamaras," declares the Chicago *Christian Socialist*, "is no worse in quality and utterly trivial in quantity compared with the crimes of the very captains of industry and other business men who are crying loudest against the McNamaras and against labor-unions to-day." After branding the acts of the McNamaras as "monstrous," and "treason to the working class," *The Christian Socialist* goes on to say:

"But what about the milk companies doing business in every large town of the nation which by adulterations and the use of poisonous preservatives murder thousands of babies and adults every year? In every city where they are not now doing so it is only because they were compelled by law to stop. 'Murder is murder,' whether by dynamite or formaldehyde, and if the McNamaras should be imprisoned or hanged, what penalty is adequate for the greater crimes of these cold-blooded murderers of thousands of babes for gain?

"The manufacturers of our common lighting-matches, because it is a trifle cheaper, use deadly white phosphorus which causes a horrible disease of the bones of the jaw, ruins health forever, and kills multitudes annually. These manufacturers know that the white phosphorus will kill their employees—and 'murder is murder'; let them be punished as relentlessly as the McNamaras.

"The meat-packers of Chicago and other cities of America (who never pack any meat, but get others to do it for them), millionaire gentlemen of high honor in capitalist society, sold poisoned meat to the American Army during the Cuban and Philippine wars and thus murdered thousands of American soldiers for profit. Were they punished? Not one of them. But they were paid exorbitant prices for the poisoned meat, even after it was known by the Government officials to be poison. And these same gentlemen 'packers,' encouraged by their success at killing soldiers for profit, undertook to poison the public with rotten meats preserved with worse poisons; they also allowed their packing-plants to become cesspools of filth and disease rather than be at the expense of keeping things clean, and thus they killed or permanently ruined the health of hundreds of thousands of American citizens for profit—and are doing so yet, albeit more cautiously. 'Murder is murder,' and wholesale murders should be avenged more relentlessly than murders committed by retail. No one can excuse these packers on account of 'fanatical loyalty to a cause.' Their purpose was greed alone, their god money.

"Speaking of poisons—is it not murder to use ground rock to make flour weigh heavier on the scales and in the suffering people's stomachs? Is it not murder to put sand in sugar, adulterate coffee and other foods, put cheap, rot-gut whisky in patent nostrums and adulterate the very medicine the doctor has prescribed to save your wife or child? Murder by food poisoning is worse than murder by dynamite, for it prolongs the agony and makes the victims pay for what kills them. . . . . .

"It is not enough to make an occasional greedy outlaw magnate or small dealer cease his murder or robbery. If the court at Los Angeles had merely issued an injunction ordering the McNamaras to stop dynamiting, and then set them free, a howl of astonished rage would be going up from the mouth of every capitalist in America. 'These dynamiters must be severely punished as a warning to others.' Quite right. And the murderous packers, manufacturers, railroad magnates, mine-owners, food, drink, and medicine adulterators must also be punished as a warning to others. That might cause some of them to think a little.

"Will the victorious labor hosts seek vengeance for their inexpressible wrongs? No. The battle may be fierce, long, terrible; but 'the meek shall inherit the earth'—and the meek are not revengeful. They have learned 'to give their toil (and blood) for others and forgive.'"

These indictments against capitalism, however, replies the New York *Evening Post*, amount to a charge of "criminal carelessness," which is different from deliberate criminal acts such as those committed by the McNamaras. To treat the two things as parallel, says this New York paper, would lead to anarchy. To quote further in illumination of this point:

"That this is so can surely require no elaborate demonstration for intelligent persons. But perhaps the point may be more effectively driven home if we consider the consequences which the logic of such a parallel necessarily carries with it. 'Capital' is not alone in its criminal carelessness. All mankind is guilty of it, and has been since history began. If for every life the McNamaras have destroyed 'capital' has destroyed its thousands, surely for every life 'capital' has destroyed the ordinary every-day man has destroyed his tens of thousands. We destroy them by typhoid when we fail to boil our drinking-water; we destroy them by fire when we use common matches instead of safety matches; the mother destroys her child when she permits it to play near the fire, or near a window; we all destroy lives uncounted—not only our own, but those falling under our guardianship—by taking lightly the warnings of science about drinking-cups, about dogs, about kissing, about almost every act of human life.

"We do not assert that these things fall under the same head as 'the criminal carelessness of capital'; we do not say that the two things should be 'too fully' associated. But if it is a mere question of the number of human lives that might be saved by taking sufficient care, or by incurring expense entirely within the easy reach of the persons responsible, the victims of 'capital' are very few in comparison with the victims of every-day human nature.

"Not upon any such calculation have the standards of mankind, the primary sentiments that lie at the very foundation of civilization, been based. We shall keep on trying to reduce the death-rate by sanitary measures and otherwise; we shall keep on trying to force upon 'capital' more and more responsibility for the lives and the health of employees; but, if we are not to cut loose from our moorings altogether, we shall keep the thought of these things in quite a different compartment of our minds from that in which we place our detestation of murder, or any of the basic sentiments of civilized society."

It is only right to mention in conclusion that Mr. Haywood's indorsement of "direct action" and violence was officially repudiated and denounced by the New York Socialists, who took occasion to state that "the Socialists do not believe in violence in any case or in defying the law while they are under the laws of a system which they are working to have changed." Dispatches tell us that the Socialists of Denver, Col., are considering the expulsion of Haywood for his Cooper Union speech, and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has denounced him as "one of the worst enemies of organized labor in the country."

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THE NEXT ACT.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

AT THE EXCHANGE DESK.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

HOPING FOR BETTER THINGS.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTACK ON THE PIE COUNTER

IF ANYBODY EXPECTS Congress to show any enthusiasm over the President's suggestion that they abolish a large part of the patronage which is the mainstay of their existence, it has failed to come to our notice. Everybody commends the idea, nobody expresses any particular hope of seeing it realized. A host of editors believe the President has shown the sincerity of his recent declaration that his policy was "not intended to win votes and make platforms to carry elections, but to put into the statutes policies for the benefit of the whole country," by the last paragraph of his recent "omnibus" message to Congress, asking that he be relieved from the appointment of local Federal officers throughout the country, and that these positions be placed in the classified service. Should this request be granted, note the press, the "pie counter" would be practically abolished, the Federal machine which is supposed to control Republican conventions would be smashed, and 59,518 officials would cease to be dependent upon political patronage for their tenure of office. Recent "efficiency and economy" work has already affected the list of government jobs by eliminating 1,801 positions in the Treasury Department, tho the President has exprest fears that further reductions in this direction in various government bureaus may be checked by the refusal of Congress to continue the appropriation for the "economy commission."

The list of those who would be affected by the carrying out of Mr. Taft's latest recommendation, explains one newspaper statistician, includes 59,237 postmasters, 122 collectors of customs, 67 collectors of internal revenue, 86 United States marshals, and six immigration commissioners. If this actually comes to pass, Mr. Taft, in the opinion of the New York *American* (Ind.), "will have accomplished more in the cause of civil-service reform than all of the civil-service reformers from Grover Cleveland to Theodore Roosevelt." If he succeeds in disbanding forever this great political standing army, which "proved irresistible when called upon by Harrison," and which, "it is generally conceded, will win the victory at Chicago for Taft if he summons it to the fray," great will be the credit to President Taft, "even tho the luster of his achievement be somewhat dimmed by the fact that he was the last of the Presidents to put the legion to use to hold him in power." No less enthusiastic is the New York *Press*, a Republican journal which has been one of the President's most severe critics—this is "Taft's best act," and he has "given himself a large place in history by his championship of a measure which will strike a deadly blow at the root of bossism in the United States."

The Presidential utterance which gains such wide-spread applause reads as follows in the pages of *The Congressional Record:*

"I wish to renew again my recommendation that all the local offices throughout the country, including collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs, postmasters of all four classes, immigration commissioners, and marshals, should be by law covered into the classified service, the necessity for confirmation by the Senate be removed, and the President and the others, whose time is now taken up in distributing this patronage, under the custom that has prevailed since the beginning of the Government, in accordance with the recommendation of the Senators and Congressmen of the majority party, should be relieved from this burden.

"I am confident that such a change would greatly reduce the cost of administering the Government, and that it would add greatly to its efficiency. It would take away the power to use the patronage of the Government for political purposes. When officers are recommended by Senators and Congressmen from political motives and for political services rendered, it is impossible to expect that while in office the appointees will not regard their tenure as more or less dependent upon continued political service for their patrons, and no regulations, however stiff or rigid, will prevent this, because such regulations, in view of the method and motive for selection, are plainly inconsistent and deemed hardly worthy of respect."

This proposal is so quietly made, observes the New York *Evening Post*, "that its radical and far-reaching nature may easily be overlooked; in reality, it lays the ax to the root of a hoary abuse." The New York paper, an earnest advocate of civil-service reform, goes on to denounce the present system of government by spoilsmen and quotes the statement of Congressman Norris "that in one Southern State, out of a Republican State committee of forty-six members, forty-four were Federal officials." Congress has been grumbling about Mr. Taft's use of patronage—"but now he throws down the square challenge: Join me in doing away with the great bulk of the patronage." For such ends as "the rescue of the public service from the

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clutches of the politicians, President Taft has shown that he will go as far and work as hard as the next man." And that, concludes *The Post*, in evident approval, is "Taft's kind of 'Progressiveness.'"

Turning to the Democratic press, we find such representative papers as the New York *World* and Richmond *Times-Dispatch* giving the Republican Chief Magistrate unstinted praise. In the position which he has taken, *The World* thinks that he is "doing more for popular government and honesty and efficiency in the public service than all the advocates of 'progressive' nostrums can do put together." And the Virginia daily is certain that it "will commend and strengthen him enormously with the thinking people."

In the South, the President's proposition may strike consternation to the hearts of faithful party workers. But we find the El Paso *Herald* (Ind.) not only declaring its own hearty approval, but apparently of the belief that this sentiment is practically unanimous—"the Amen that will go up to the skies upon reading that statement ought to rock the universe with its mighty surge." Further:

"The recommendation has been made before, but just at this time it comes with greater force than ever, by reason of the fact that the dominant party is on the eve of one of the greatest struggles it has ever had. It is true that, if such a law were passed, an immense army of Republicans would be taken into the civil service and their jobs made permanent except as to removal for cause. But, on the other hand, all incentive to work for the party in the hope of drawing prizes would be killed, and national politics would be lifted to a plane higher than has been seriously dreamed of by public men during the last eighty years."

Another Southern daily, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), maintains that President Taft took a very unpropitious moment for advancing his suggestion. We read:

"The President is courageous indeed to father so cataclysmic a reform at the very moment when the chief occupation of many Federal office-holders in the South—however it may be in other sections of the country—is the pulling of wires to insure solid delegations from their respective States to favor Mr. Taft's renomination. The President is also very optimistic if he hopes to get the leadership of either of the great parties to take one single practical step along the trail he has blazed so plainly. Either or both may so far incline in that direction as to slip an equivocal and easily evaded plank in its national platform as a tub to the popular whale.

"But the Republicans are relying on the cohesive power of public plunder to hold their forces together for the doubtful struggle now pending; and the Democrats, so long exiled from the fat pastures where official clover blooms, would esteem the prospect of a Presidential victory barren of delight if it were not to swing open the gates to their eager browsing. 'Tis the fear of losing the spoils that will inspire one army to desperate efforts to hold its vantage-ground. 'Tis the hope of winning them that will give the other closer touch of elbow as it rushes to the attack.

"Doubtless the President is sincere, but members of his own party are already voicing protest against a policy which threatens to take from its rank and file the very strongest incentive to loyalty; and already Democrats are asking why the President does not enforce the civil-service rules already on the statute book, pointing to the pernicious partizan activity indulged in with impunity by Federal office-holders without hindrance or rebuke, and intimating that this scheme for sealing the fountains of patronage has only been hatched since the portents in the political horizon pointed to the expulsion of the Republicans from their control and benefits. It is not necessary to believe this in order to foresee that Mr. Taft will get little aid or comfort from either friends or opponents toward a consummation which, on general principles, is devoutly to be wished. On most of the other heads in his latest message we think he will have following from both camps in Congress; but when it comes to taking all the local plums in the country under the wing of the Federal civil service, we believe he will encounter a dead wall of resistance in the Republican Senate as in the Democratic House.

"The juncture is exceedingly unpropitious for advancing such a proposition; and the censorious observer might be tempted to suggest that the President will not be surprized if his suggestion falls still-born among those who alone have power to vitalize it."

147 DEAD, NOBODY GUILTY

NINE MONTHS AGO 147 persons, chiefly young women and girls, were killed by a fire in the factory of the Triangle Waist Company at Washington Place and Greene Street, New York. All the subsequent evidence, as well as the facts of the tragedy, convinced the New York papers that this factory where hundreds of girls were compelled by circumstances to work for their livings was a veritable fire-trap, tho not worse, perhaps, than hundreds of other buildings in the city. Last week Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, owners of the Triangle Company, under trial for manslaughter in the first or second degree, were acquitted by a New York jury on their third ballot, after being out an hour and forty-five minutes. While the press in the main seem inclined to accept the verdict itself without serious challenge, many papers are gravely troubled over its practical implication that no one is responsible for that wholesale slaughter, and the feeling is widely exprest that, whatever the explanation of the outcome, justice has in fact been balked. It is "one of those disheartening failures of justice which are all too common in this country," declares the New York *Tribune*, which goes on to say:

"Of all the various individuals who should have known that the hundreds of shirtwaist workers in Harris & Blanck's place worked in peril of their lives—proprietors of the factory, city and state inspectors, superintendents, and those who passed on plans and licenses, all the personnel engaged in the empty farce of protecting lives in workshops—out of the whole list of those whose responsibility seemed more or less obvious, the public prosecutor chose the proprietors as the ones whose responsibility might most surely be demonstrated. The charges against them have not been established to the satisfaction of a jury. There is little hope that the bringing home of personal guilt to any one of the many who took desperate chances with the lives of those workers in Washington Place may teach a salutary lesson of official or private responsibility.

"The monstrous conclusion of the law is that the slaughter was no one's fault, that it couldn't be helped, or perhaps even that, in the fine legal phrase which is big enough to cover a multitude of defects of justice, it was 'an act of God!' This conclusion is revolting to the moral sense of the community.

"But why is it that justice in a case like this so often fails that the people are grown cynical and expect nothing else? When hundreds die in a factory, theater, or steamboat, under circumstances that are an indictment of every one responsible for their existence, officially or privately, either no one is brought to justice or, as in the case of the *General Slocum*, the law is perforce satisfied to punish some underling whose authority is shadowy and unreal and whose conviction is so beside the mark that the public feels like apologizing for it ever after? In the case just ended the prosecuting officer was efficient. His record is one of success. It must be assumed that he has done his utmost with the law as it is to find and punish those on whom the guilt of the slaughter rests. Is the fault with a system that makes all convictions difficult by excessive safeguards afforded to the accused? Does the law further fail in fixing a proper responsibility on owner and employers? If respect for law is to grow and not diminish, these defeats of justice, humiliating to society and repugnant to the individual conscience, must stop."

The point of view of those who must day after day submit themselves to risks similar to those which obtained in the Triangle factory is thus voiced by the New York *Call* (Socialist):

"There are no guilty. There are only the dead, and the authorities will forget the case as speedily as possible.

"Capital can commit no crime when it is in pursuit of profits.

"Of course, it is well known that those who were killed in the Triangle disaster are only part, and a small part, of those murdered in industry during the passing year. There were only 147 incinerated and mangled. But there were thousands of others who met a similarly agonizing fate during this year of 1911.

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GOING DOWN?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

CAN HE STOP HIM?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

TARIFF QUESTIONS.

"The whole capitalist system is based upon such unspeakable systematic murder, and those who defend the capitalist system defend those murders.

"Perhaps the men on the jury had no thought of condoning murder, but that is what they did. They freed of the punishment legal guilt might bring two men who profited by the conditions that made such a disaster inevitable. They did it because they recognized the basic fact that their own interests were involved in such an action. They stood by their fellow manufacturers and set them free.

"But the verdict of the jury in this case by no means settles it. There is another jury that considers the matter, and it is not made up alone of the stricken relatives of the murdered women. It is made up of the entire working class. For that horrible murder in the Asch building was one that concerned the whole working class because it was typical of the conditions under which they must gain their daily bread.

"And the verdict of the great jury undoubtedly is that not only are Harris and Blanck guilty, but that the whole class to which they belong is guilty, and is foul with the blood of the workers."

It was a fair trial, says the New York *Sun*, and the New York *Herald* agrees that the verdict "is not surprizing, in view of the contradictory evidence presented." The Brooklyn *Eagle* sees in the result a vindication of the principle of the jury trial, and the New York *Press* "can not regard the acquittal of the Triangle owners as a miscarriage of justice." Says *The Press:*

"The blood of those victims was on more than two heads; on more than twenty heads; perhaps on more than a million heads. Everybody connected with the actual neglect of the fire and building laws, whether in an official or unofficial capacity, shared in the blame.

"It was a blind passion for revenge, and not a sound conviction that these men were exclusively responsible for the sacrifice of those lives, that inspired clamor by a large body of the community for their punishment."

Nevertheless one of the jurors has since declared that "after this I have no faith in jury trials," and another has announced through the press: "I know I didn't do my duty to the people, but the court's charge prevented." The point in Judge Crain's charge to the jury here referred to related to the locking of the Washington Place door on the ninth floor, where dozens of the victims met their death. Said Judge Crain:

"Because they are charged with a felony, I charge you that before you find these defendants guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, you must find that this door was locked. If it was locked and locked with the knowledge of the defendants, you must also find beyond a reasonable doubt that such locking caused the death of Margaret Schwartz. If these men were charged with a misdemeanor I might charge you that they need have no knowledge that the door was locked, but I think that in this case it is proper for me to charge that they must have had personal knowledge of the fact that it was locked."

The juror whose conscience now troubles him is Victor Steinman. To a reporter from the New York *Evening Mail* he said:

"I believed that the Washington Place door, on which the district-attorney said the whole case hinged, was locked at the time of the fire. But I could not make myself feel certain that Harris and Blanck knew that it was locked. And so, because the judge had charged us that we could not find them guilty unless we believed that they knew the door was locked then, I did not know what to do.

"It would have been much easier for me if the State factory inspectors instead of Harris and Blanck had been on trial. For there would have been no doubt in my mind then as to how to vote.

"Their duties are clearly outlined by the law. It was up to them, more than to Harris and Blanck, to see that the door was not locked. But they were not on trial. Yet all the time I was refusing to vote I kept thinking about them."

Asked why he could not feel beyond a reasonable doubt that the owners knew the door to be locked, Mr. Steinman answered:

"Because the evidence was so conflicting and because so many of the witnesses on each side were lying. They told their stories like parrots, and I could not believe them.

"All I felt sure of was that the door had been locked. I believed that piece of charred wood and the lock with the shot bolt that the State put into evidence. But then I believed also the testimony that the key was usually in the door and that it was tied to it with a piece of string.

"So there was the thought in my mind that during the first rush for that door some panic-stricken girl might have turned the key in an effort to open it. And if that was so, then Harris and Blanck could not have known of it, as the judge demanded they should, to be convicted."

A number of other manslaughter indictments are still pending against Harris and Blanck, altho there seems to be some doubt as to whether they will ever be brought to trial on them. The case which has resulted in their acquittal was regarded as the strongest of all the cases against them.

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MADERO'S CHIEF RIVAL OUT

THE FLAT FAILURE of the Reyes "presidential campaign," following as it did the ignominious surrender of the aged warrior and his little band on Christmas morning, has left many to wonder whether revolutions in our sister republic are not at last actually going out of style. It was not so in the olden days, grimly comments *The Mexican Herald*, which reminds us of the popularity of nearly all rebellions in the past, "among nearly all native people." And here is Reyes, most feared of all Diaz's rivals, the veritable "darling of the army," now scarcely able at the critical hour and in his home state to gather a handful of men about him!

"I called on the army, I called on the people," sobbed the broken-hearted General, "and no one responded." Madero himself was one of the most unsympathetic ones, and when apprised of the surrender of the gray-haired commander he is reported to have said: "With Reyes out of the way we will soon have a country absolutely at peace. We will have a country of peace and good government." This point of view is taken by many of our own papers, among them the New York *Evening Post*, which, with its eye on Reyes' vanquishment, has this word of cheer:

"By the highly dramatic manner in which he acknowledges defeat, General Reyes has more than undone the harm he brought upon his country. For the surrender of Reyes means not only the collapse of the movement with which he was personally identified, but the collapse of the various sectional insurrections that have been sputtering on in the hope of a decisive turn of fortune against Madero. Reyes was the only man about whom an insurrection could center that did not on the face of it bear the most sinister motives; now that he is gone, there is no one for Madero to deal with but petty local chieftains obviously out for plunder."

On this score there is, however, a decided difference of opinion, and the New York *Evening Mail* is only echoing the sentiments of several other journals when it tartly remarks:

"The conquest of Reyes comes too easily. The overthrow of Diaz came too easily. The thirst for trouble has not been slaked in Mexico. The Madero Government has too much the appearance of a hasty job of patchwork.

"A new garment, thoroughly made outside and in, and warranted to wear, is greatly needed by our neighbor at the south. It will have to be carefully constructed and put on one of these days."

The Atlanta *Constitution* is another observer as yet unconvinced of the Government's supremacy. Of its leader, we read that:

"Madero is making a show of firmness, but his garrulity, and the readiness with which he rushes to the newspapers, is entirely unlike the calm, iron manner in which Diaz met such ebullitions before old age robbed limb and mind alike of fire and decision."

Many editorial writers censure Madero for his threat to end the freedom of the press. Madero blames the press for their frequent misrepresentation of him and of the "elect." Only recently the *Nueva Era*, the personal organ of the Government, commenting on this "misrepresentation," gave vent to the following cryptic utterance:

"Is there any remedy for this state of things? In the law we find such a remedy, and a very proper one, but we are unwilling to announce it to the fullest extent, for the pharisaical outcry raised by the newspapers in question would be heard even unto the other planets of our solar system and it would be said that we were uttering a covert threat that would soon cease to be covert and would be a preliminary to measures for gagging the press and exterminating it. Nevertheless, to allay disquietude and put an end to the groundless excitement which day by day is caused by these newspapers, something practical and effective ought to be done. We will say what, if necessary."

To this *The Mexican Herald* makes angry retort. The opposition in Mexico, it declares, "is opposition to every government, or more truly to government in general; it is, in the last analysis, anarchistic in its tendencies." Then this paper adds:

"All this is true and is to be regretted. But, be it observed, this system of indiscriminate attack was all right in the estimation of the very persons who now condemn it when other régimes and other persons were its victims, and those régimes and persons were the worst of tyrants when occasionally they lost their patience and took action against their traducers.

"It is all very human, no doubt. An act is right, when we do it; questionable, when others do it; and execrable, when our adversaries do it to our disadvantage."

There is no doubt that President Madero favors free speech and a free press, remarks the San Diego *Union*. "But will he continue to favor them if they are to become a distinct advantage to those who would overwhelm his government?" Says this paper:

"The situation in Mexico, while not desperate, is exceedingly grave. Resistance to the Government is in progress in many parts of the Republic. It ranges from petty insurrection to organized revolution. It would be a bitter pill for the Maderistas to resort to the Diaz policy of suppression, which they denounced so strongly. They may find themselves driven to it, however. In the United States during the Civil War the press of the North was far from free, notwithstanding the guaranty of the Constitution. The so-called 'copperhead' journals several times found themselves in trouble with the Federal authorities, and got the worst of it, too. Perhaps the Mexican papers that are making so reckless use of their new liberty would do better to exercise more discretion."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

STANDARD OIL has or have raised prices.—*Chicago News.*

APPARENTLY the Russian vote in this country is negligible.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE pension trouble is easily understood when you consider that there are 25,687 enrolled pension-attorneys.—*Houston Post.*

MR. SHUSTER'S real ability as a financier will be shown if he manages to collect his salary in full.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

IT is plain that whatever may happen to the Taft boom, it will not be blown up from the inside.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

PRESIDENT TAFT urges the revision of Schedule K, and it is suspected that he would also like to revise the T. R. schedule.—*Kansas City Star.*

IF W. Morgan Shuster is fond of excitement he must have had a corking good time anyway—almost equal to being President for a while.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Iron Age reports that three roads last week contracted for 75,000 kegs of spikes. Got to nail things down with all these politicians about.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SPECIAL cable dispatches to *The Herald* from China, Persia, Tripoli, Ecuador, and Paraguay suggest that the dove of peace has a broken wing.—*New York Herald.*

HOW seriously they take this trial of the packers in England!—*Chicago News.*

A NATURE FAKER might say that the fly in Mr. Taft's ointment is T. R.'s presidential bee.—*Detroit News.*

EXTINCT volcanoes are doing great damage in Mexico. Mt. Reyes, however, is not among them.—*Boston Herald.*

A DIPLOMATIC sedative, we may say, is having two battle-ships where the other power has but one.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

MANCHU dynasty is discovering how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a Wu Ting-fang.—*New York Herald.*

DEMOCRATS in Congress may be reminded that there are more voters wearing wool than raising it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT is Wall Street's rueful opinion that the Sherman Law and the Sherman definition of war are not very far apart.—*New York Evening Post.*

MR. CARNEGIE says he would like to have been a reporter. If he had been he would not be out $225,000,000 in philanthropies.—*Detroit News.*

IF half of the nice things are true that are said about young Mr. Shuster, there ought to be a job awaiting him in his own country. There are other Federal office-holders who might better be spared for export to Persia.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

PACIFYING EFFECT OF THE DURBAR

INDIA HAS BEEN a great source of anxiety to the English Government for the last few years. The papers, Indian and European, have been filled with wild rumors of disaffection. There have been many cases of political assassination and the vernacular press have sometimes poured forth such vituperation against the British *Raj* that suppression of journals and deportation of editors became at one time the order of the day. Then Lord Curzon, for reasons which he thought afforded sufficient warranty, cut up the great province of Bengal into two parts. India is a country of 150 languages, but Bengal has two principal tongues, that spoken by the Hindus, Bengali, and that spoken by the Mohammedans, largely Persian. The misfortune was that Lord Curzon by his division of Bengal separated into two different provinces those speaking Bengali and put the two sections under different governments and jurisdiction. As a consequence of this and various other grievances India lay in a disturbed condition, and the Durbar has afforded an opportunity of placating the disaffected. The latest London papers publish the list of boons granted by the imperial proclamation of George V. for this very purpose. We have already given it in outline, but it is worth repeating:

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Raised by the British Government from farmer's boy to ruler of 2,000,000 subjects. His discourtesy to the King at the Durbar, he explained later, was due to "nervousness," but his loyalty is under suspicion, and it is even said that the revolutionary outrages of recent years have been traced to him, and that he has supplied the conspirators with funds.

The seat of government is to be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, the ancient capital of the Moguls.

A revision of the partition of Bengal, which (under Lord Curzon's scheme) caused so much ferment. The Bengali-speaking divisions of the province are now reunited.

Three hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds to be spent in promoting popular education, with further generous grants in the future.

Half a month's pay granted to all non-commissioned officers, men, and reservists of the British Army in India and the Indian Army.

Native officers and men of the Indian Army henceforth to be eligible for the Victoria Cross.

Half a month's pay granted to subordinate civil servants.

Certain prisoners to be released.

Civil debtors now in prison, whose debts may be small, and due not to fraud but to real poverty, shall be discharged and their debts paid.

The Bengal arrangement is explained by the Manchester *Guardian:*

"The problem of Bengal is dealt with in a fashion that makes all recent alterations of boundaries look petty and timorous by comparison. Two things in this connection have long been manifest—first, that without some readjustment in the premier province no hope could be entertained of the reestablishment of cordial relations between rulers and ruled; secondly, that a return to the *status quo ante* was out of the question. The new Bengal will be markedly different from the old, but it will have the essential merit of reuniting under one authority the Bengali-speaking people split asunder by the Curzon partition of 1905."

By this new arrangement "the true Bengal nation, which was cut in half by the Curzon partition, recovers its unity and an administration of its own under the Governor in Council," remarks the London *Westminster Gazette.*

Irrespectively of this practical side of the Imperial Coronation at Delhi, it seems as if when the correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* declared "the greatest pageant of all time took place at Delhi yesterday," he was recalling the words of Lord Curzon uttered seven years ago: "The moment imagination has gone out of your Asiatic policy, your Empire will dwindle and decay." As the London *Standard* remarks:

"The decorative details of an Indian pageant are far from being unimportant. Lord Lytton, in a private letter to Lord Beaconsfield, quaintly compared them to certain parts of an animal which are of no use to the butcher, but from which, as he said, augurs draw omens that move armies and influence princes.

"That was the poet-Viceroy's excuse for what he feared might be considered his fussiness or frivolity in dwelling on the decorative side of his Imperial assemblage. The decoration has certainly not been neglected on the present occasion, but we shall be greatly surprized if it throws into the shade the real significance of the event."

The "real significance of the event" is dwelt upon at some length by the London *Times.* This paper admits that in Hindustan there has been "an undeniable, but somewhat artificial, growth of national sentiment." There have been seen "jealousy and antagonism between races and creeds and castes." The dangers threatened by such division make "the vast majority of Indians all the more fully aware of the necessity of British rule." But "the Eastern mind requires something more than a mere symbol." The Durbar has given it what it requires. This paper thus dwells upon the point that Orientals are better taught through the eye than through the ear or printed page:

"It requires the living presence of the Crown, a presence that can be seen and almost touched. That is, we believe, the true significance of the personal homage . . . from the princes and peoples of India, summoned for the first time in history into the actual presence of their Western Sovereign wearing before their eyes the crown and mantle of Empire. That they have so seen him is the message—an all-sufficient message in itself—which they will carry back with them to all parts of the Indian Empire. To us the King-Emperor will carry back the echo of that message in the assurance of India's abiding loyalty to the British Crown—not to lull us into supine indifference to the immense and growing difficulties of our task as the rulers of India, but to stimulate us to a fresh sense of our great responsibilities and of the lofty, if at times onerous, duties conferred upon us by the guardianship of three hundred millions of people, whom, in His Majesty's own words, it is our mission 'to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity, and contentment.'"

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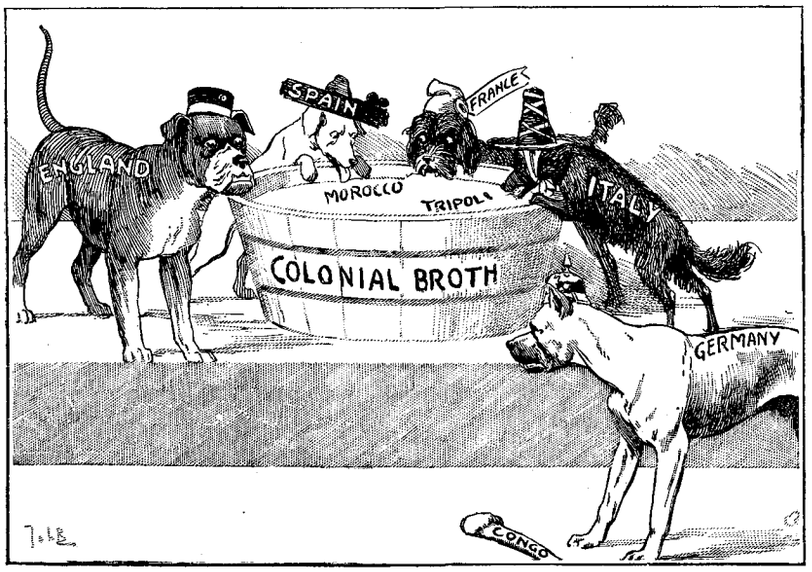
GERMAN VOICES AGAINST WAR

A STARTLING LIGHT on the very real danger of war between Germany and England was seen during the recent tiff over Morocco, when the British fleets were assembled in ports on the German Ocean, ready to strike or ward a blow, and the German Navy kept to the open sea, not daring to enter any home port, for fear of being "bottled up." So the war-scare is evidently more than idle talk, and the war-lords stand ready for hostilities at the drop of the hat. In the midst of these alarms calm thinkers in both countries are asking what is to be gained by war. In England Norman Angell has branded war as "The Great Illusion," in his book and in newspaper articles. Whether consciously or unconsciously, many German publicists are adopting this principle, and railing against all that "rattling of the saber" which delights so many Pan-Germanists. It is trade and wealth, and the safe and profitable distribution of industrial products, carried on without bloodshed and the assumption of serious administrative responsibilities, that should be the aim of governments, says Mr. Max von Brandt, ex-Ambassador to China, in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin). To quote his words:



GERMANY GETS A BONE; THE REST GET THE SOUP.

—*Amsterdammer.*

"The Pan-German political bawlers and patriotic phrase-mongers take a cheap delight in appealing to the sword in speeches and newspaper articles. But the matter is a much more serious one to the head of the state, in whose hand the sword has been placed. It is his duty firmly and unhesitatingly to withstand the opinions and utterances that rage around him, to stick to justice, and to maintain it unwaveringly. What he has accomplished in this matter should win the recognition and gratitude of all. The foreign campaigns carried on by Rome were actually ruinous to the empire of the old Cæsars, and the modern German Empire has really nothing to seek for in Morocco but trade and a right of way for its subjects; and the principle of right which it cherishes, and its good sharp sword, can guarantee these peaceful privileges to them."

This point is enlarged upon at some length by one of the keenest of German journalists, the Socialist Max Harden, who writes in his *Zukunft* (Berlin) that England and Germany should "get together" and come to the conclusion that not the acquisition of new territories, but the maintenance of the open door, should be the object of their agreement. Thus we read:

"How does England stand with regard to this vital question? She grants us the open door in the widest sense, as no other civilized Power has done—in her colonies and in all her spheres of influence. What vast advantages do German banks, trade, and industry derive from the territories under English power? Ask the German business man in England, India, South Africa, or elsewhere—everywhere you will hear what the tariff policy of England means to us in hard cash. How many regions has England first opened up through her political expansion, and then with no ill feeling granted a free market to the German goods that have followed this growth!"

The business agreement proposed will be the best solution of the disarmament problem, declares the semiofficial *Koelnische Zeitung*, whose authoritative pronouncement runs as follows:

"There has been much talk in the press of the need of coming to a business understanding with Great Britain, and to a compact, especially in colonial matters, which will render future disputes impossible. Such an agreement is to be the forerunner of an understanding on naval armaments in order to set bounds to the present international competition. At present the German has to overcome a natural reluctance before he can come to a friendly understanding with England, and yet, perhaps, that is the only way to dissipate the mistrust which poisons the relations between the two countries, for the increase in naval armaments on both sides must finally lead to the goal for which armaments are intended—namely, war."

"In the end," proclaims the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "we shall be able to agree with England instead of fighting."

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, speaking recently in Parliament, expressed his wish to improve Anglo-German relations, but regretted that it was impossible for a statesman in either country to compel "a favorable breeze of public opinion." "Does Sir Edward Grey realize," asks the London *Daily Chronicle*, "that so far as this country is concerned a favorable breeze is already blowing?"

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

PEACE ANGEL—"I'm doing my best to make them kiss and be friends, but they just won't!"—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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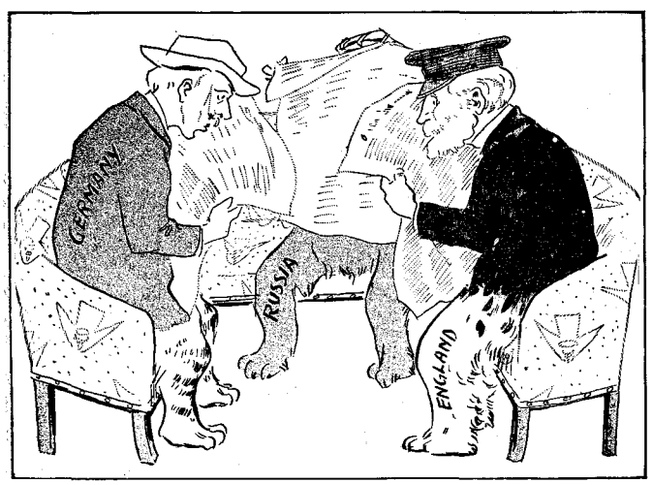
WHAT WILL BECOME OF CHINA?

WHATEVER THE RESULT of the present intervention of the Powers to reconcile the rulers and ruled in China, there are still those who believe no peace will be permanent till one side is thoroughly whipt and the other indisputably supreme. Any compromise will lead to bickering, it is predicted, and revolts, small or large, will continue till one or the other party shows its ability to hold the whip hand. The radical divergence of views, even among the best-informed, about which party will finally rule, is seen in two articles that reach us at the same time, one showing that China must become a republic, and the other proving that no such thing can possibly happen. The republican side is presented in a highly optimistic manner by "A Chinese Republican" in an interview with a representative of the Paris *Liberté*. This Celestial lives in Paris and has married a Parisian wife. Owing to some differences with the Manchu Government he exiled himself and became as far as possible a Frenchman. He wore, on the occasion of the interview, "an elegant suit of occidental cut. His hair was pomaded and parted in the middle, and he had no pigtail." "He still keeps up communication with the revolutionists and is up



LET CHINA BEWARE.

The faces of the European Powers are apparently peaceful and friendly, but a closer examination shows they are but brutes after all. —Tokyo *Puck*.

to date in the news from China." When asked about the probable result of the reform movement he replied:

"The Chinese revolution is sure to prove the finest, the easiest, and the least sanguinary that history has ever recorded. There are in it no complications resulting from the existence of cliques or parties. One unanimous sentiment prevails—the sentiment of nationality!

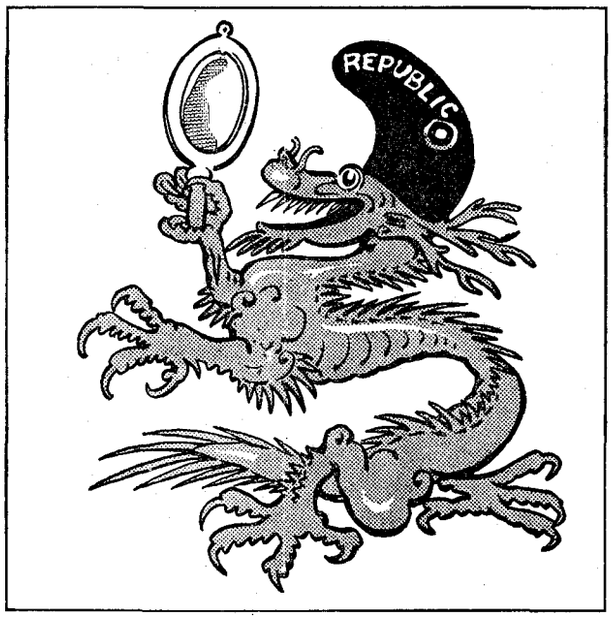
"Now understand me. The Chinese people, having become conscious of their strength, as of their distinct existence, are rising against the domination of a foreign race, a barbarous race, who have seized and held the throne for three centuries.

"China is patient. She has endured the Manchus, their régime of theft, their government of corruption and treason."

The mandarinate was not a Chinese social order, but "Manchu," declares the Chinese Parisian—"a régime of ignorance," and he continues:

"The degrees of the mandarinate are not conferred for merit, but bought for cash. The lower officials are recruited through favoritism and nepotism. I must repeat to you that 4,000,000 Manchus, indolent and uneducated, have established their domination over 400,000,000 of Chinese, by keeping them in the most absolute illiteracy. The Manchus have no intellectual or moral superiority over the Chinese, quite the contrary. The Manchu Government has always shown itself opposed to the spirit of reform."

On declaring that "the explosion of national sentiment will compel the army to cooperate with the Chinese patriots," this



CHINA'S NEW BONNET.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

speaker was asked: "And the consequences?" He answered in "enthusiastic accents":

"The consequences? Why, a republic, of course. A republic means peace and order, it means the opening up to China of European progress; it will prove the Chinese torch of civilization in the Far East."

Very different are the opinions of some English statesmen who know China and the Far East, and in *The Nineteenth Century and After* Sir Henry Arthur Blake, who has been Governor successively of Hong Kong and Ceylon, avers that a republic is an impossibility in China. One great obstacle is presented by the religion of the country, for we read:

"There are certain observances connected with the religious worship of China for which an emperor is required, except China at large is prepared to change her religious customs at the bidding of the 'Intelligents,' to my mind a far-fetched assumption. These considerations impress me with the view that with whatever seeming enthusiasm the flag of rebellion has been raised, the leaders are face to face with stupendous difficulties if a compact army of well-drilled Imperial troops remain faithful."

This writer thinks that much graver difficulties are to be found

IT LOOKS BAD FOR THE ELEPHANT.

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

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in the ingrained character of the people, who have had all ideas of liberty ground out of them by years of violence and oppression. He says:

"The idealists picture a settled and law-abiding community aglow with patriotism and burning with a desire to record their vote. The facts of Chinese life do not, unfortunately, quadrate with these ideals. China has for all these centuries been controlled by violence and financed by 'squeezes' modified by bribery. These ugly principles are crystallized by custom until a working system has been evolved that almost neutralizes the pinch of the executive shoe. The working agriculturist having paid his very modest rice tax has no fear of any further interference from the Government, but, on the other hand, he enjoys no protection from robbery, which is frequent, and is usually carried out by armed gangs. The traders and merchants afford the hunting-ground for the forced benevolences for viceroy, governor, magistrate, or other official. Those who can afford it secure a guard for their houses. China is accustomed to violence. If a district becomes too bad a force of 'braves' is sent there, who relentlessly destroy those whom they are satisfied are bad characters. In the towns the pawn offices, which are really the storehouses for valuables, are strongly fortified buildings, with every precaution for defense. All the great cities contain a large proportion of turbulent people ready to take the fullest advantage of disturbance, political or otherwise, by violence and pillage.

"Upon communities such as these the dogs of war have been let loose. Hankow and Wuchang are in ruins, and in Nanking the Manchu garrison have repaid in kind the Manchu massacre of 1853."

Moreover, he concludes, the different provinces of China are divided by antipathies and are different in manners, religion, and to some extent in language, and even "a successful revolution of discordant states would assuredly result in chaos."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY ARGENTINA WANTS A FLEET

ARGENTINA DEPENDS so largely on the European market for the disposal of her agricultural and other productions that thoughtful people there are asking what will become of her prosperity in case there breaks out a "European conflagration." The great newspaper *Argentina* (Buenos Aires) discusses this question at length and demands that the Government proceed to build a powerful fleet of warships to protect the commerce of the country. "The political experience of the United States" and the "example of Great Britain" equally point to the importance of the national Navy. "The British war-fleet dominates every sea, and with the support of this the merchant marine of the country securely moves in every quarter of the globe." Argentina's present Navy consists of five battle-ships: two dreadnoughts of 28,000 tons armed with twelve 12-inch guns, two ships of 2,336 tons with 8-inch guns, and one of 4,267 tons with 9-inch guns. This Government possesses also two armored cruisers of 6,840 tons armed with 6-inch guns, and two ships of the same class of 7,000 tons with 6-inch guns. In addition to these are three cruisers of from 3,000 to 4,500 tons. She has also two armored gunboats, two torpedo gunboats, and some miscellaneous craft.

This fleet is declared quite inadequate to act as convoy or protection to the merchant marine, for Argentina has a registered shipping to the amount of 156 steamers of 77,758 tons and 179 sailing-vessels of 52,366 tons, while the coasting trade is carried on by 29,479 vessels with a tonnage of 6,626,314. "Our ocean commerce," says the writer, "is vital to our prosperity," but:

"In the remarkable development of modern naval architecture the vast units of a fleet maintain so great a preponderance that a modest navy like our own is equal to only about two dreadnoughts. The sole comfort is that so far the great naval Powers have not come into any such conflict with us as would deliver this fleet into the hands of an adversary."

As it is, Argentine commerce is exposed to attack at any moment, and should have protection:

"The merchant vessels which fly the flag of Argentina should certainly have some guaranty against arbitrary rulings as to contraband of war, a guaranty which can never be enjoyed by an unarmed nation. This is a point which should engage the most serious attention of our Government. Fleets of war are not to be improvised in a day; on the contrary, a considerable period of time is necessary for the material construction of its units, and a still longer time is required for the formation and training of the crews. There is the further consideration that a great war is generally secret and sudden in breaking out. An example is to be found in the fact that scarcely two months ago the Morocco question, and the unexpected appearance of a German war-ship at Agadir, caused alarm all over Europe, and today Italy suddenly presents the same problem by her action in Tripoli. It is a somewhat banal commonplace to observe that the peace of the world has no better support than naval preparation in every quarter."

Argentina does not expect to use her Navy against the South American republics, but in defending her oversea commerce, and we read:

"The demand for a naval fleet of Argentina does not imply the possibility of conflict with our neighbors. The ground for this demand is that the rich productions of the country make oceanic navigation indispensable, with the result that Argentina should be in position to make her merchant flag respected. In the event of a naval war the merchant flags seek out those who are able to defend them, just as during the Civil War in the United States many North American ships flew a foreign flag, a contingency Argentina should avoid."

But, this writer adds:

"The navigation laws of the United States are so strictly in favor of her own national industries that serious obstacles lie in the way of any merchant-ship that would ask her protection. A great continental war would make the protection of the smaller neutral states much sought after, but in general they would not possess sufficient military elements to give much help at sea. In fact, Argentina for its own safety should represent a naval power superior to that of either the Scandinavian states, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, or even Spain—certainly of all America, with the exception of the United States."

Away with weak and idle pacifism, exclaims this writer, and down with all those who oppose tooth and nail the project for a powerful Argentine Navy. He concludes with this appeal:

"The arguments stated above point out to the people at large and to the powers that be the importance of a complete reorganization of our Navy, especially as regards the material, size, and number of its ships. At the same time we must condemn the attitude taken by our pacifists and the falsity of the position assumed by those who persist in a systematic opposition to all schemes of naval expansion."

The same advocacy of "an armed peace" and the same condemnation of disarmament and of pacifism, even of arbitration treaties, is exprest by the largest paper of all Latin America, the *Prensa* (Buenos Aires). This organ points to the United States as a warning. Our country, we are told, "which increases its armament, day by day to a more formidable extent, manifests side by side with this preparation for an 'armed peace' an eager desire for general pacification, which desire is always forgotten when questions of national inviolability crop up." To quote further:

"In the pacifist theories of the United States has originated that commercial policy which they style Pan-Americanism, which the confraternity of American states, north and south, are to cultivate as favorable and necessary for mutual commercial prosperity."

Argentina has made sufficient sacrifices in preserving peace with her neighbors, we are told, and this writer emphatically concludes:

"It is reasonable to conclude therefore that the policy of pacifism and of arbitration treaties has hitherto failed to produce and is not now producing the uniform results of international justice which we were led to expect. To us it has brought dismemberment, to our neighbors expansion."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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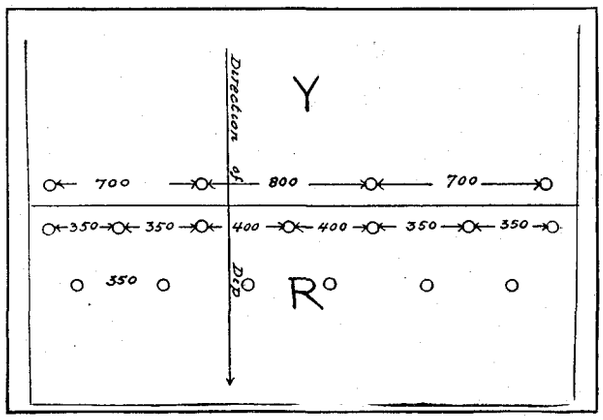
BATTLES IN THE OIL FIELDS

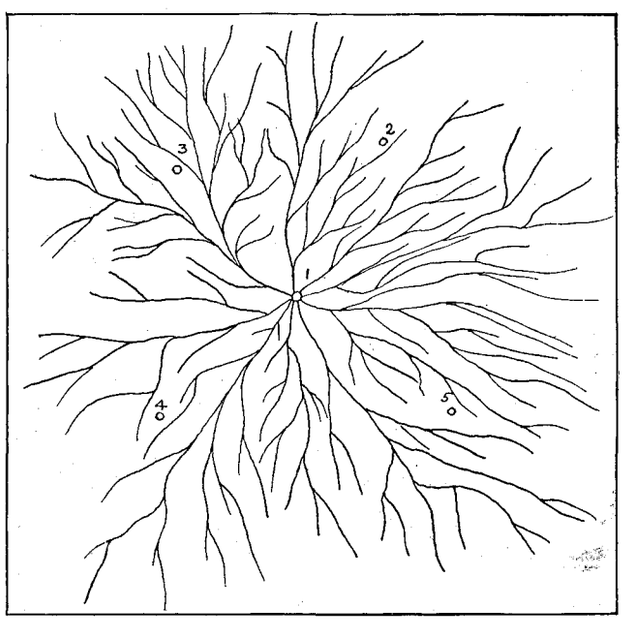
BORING FOR OIL might seem to be an eminently peaceful operation, but it appears that the element of strife with one's neighbors is always present in it. The farmer or ranchman may build a fence to keep his neighbors out, but fences can not be built below ground, and, altho theoretically the owner of the surface has title down to the center of the earth, there are ways of enticing subterranean wealth to cross the boundaries, especially when that wealth is in fluid form. Hence a late comer may find that all the oil under his property has formed the habit of running into a neighbor's well; or, on the other hand, the later proprietor may be the cleverer and, by methods whose honesty apparently no good oil-man questions, may attract the liquid riches away from older borings to his own. From this it results that oil-borings in certain regions have become a sort of game, in which adjacent proprietors are the contestants, and which has as well-recognized principles of "attack" and "defense" as football. All these facts, together with some shrewd advice to such as may desire to profit by them, are detailed in an article with the innocent title "Geological Factors in Oil Production," contributed by Dorsey Hager to *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, December 9). Says Mr. Hager:



HOW TO ENTICE THY NEIGHBOR'S OIL.
Mr. R. bores 13 wells to Mr. Y.'s 4, and gets all the oil.

"It is almost a self-evident fact that the first well in a field has an advantage over all other wells, other things being equal. If one company completes a well a month ahead of another, it is but natural that the first well will take the cream of the production. But more than this is likely to happen. The first well may form channels which will effectually drain a territory, and a neighboring well or wells will suffer in consequence (see figure). This was supposedly the reason for the barrenness of the wells contiguous to the Lake View gusher. In this case the theory seems correct, as recent reports indicate that wells nearby have greatly increased in production since the great gusher has ceased flowing. . . . . .

"It may seem a rare occurrence for a company to tap oil-sands unknown to its neighbors. This, however, is not an unusual occurrence, especially where companies have failed to prospect for deeper sands. It is then discovered too late that more venturesome neighbors have tapped the lowest sands and gained a good production at the first concern's expense, having drained much of the property of the careless concern. Again, companies often wilfully hold back information regarding their prospect holes, and give misleading information as to lower sands. However, no company is under moral obligation to give information to competitors, unless prospect holes show water-sands that may endanger the neighboring properties as well as their own. There are, however, cases that have been reported where concerns have deliberately flooded a field, or portions of it, to drive the oil from neighboring properties to their own, or where by destroying neighboring lands these companies have benefited by a loss of competition. Whether or not such charges are true, I do not pretend to assert. They may only be the result of perfervid imaginations.



NOT A SPIDER'S WEB,
But nevertheless a trap for the unwary. It shows how a well may establish drainage lines and draw oil from adjacent wells.

"The question of placing wells so as to drain the largest possible territory involves some interesting problems. One case in particular seems worthy of study. In one of the Oklahoma fields an independent operator held a very good oil property which he desired to develop. Upon investigation it was found that the only pipe-line in this field was owned by a Standard Oil subsidiary, which owned all the neighboring land, or rather held leases on it. The independent operator could not afford to build a pipe-line of his own, and the corporation held him up for transportation. Obviously, the only thing he could do was to keep his land. Unfortunately for him, the Standard leases were lower on the dip, and, as this concern was developing its properties, the independent was forced to give up hope of getting any oil from his property. The Standard concern would not buy his land, so that in time the property was exhausted without the independent obtaining anything for his share. This is an extreme case of drainage. However, the same principle applies to nearly all oil-fields where one company is favorably situated to drain oil from others. The principal elements considered in placing a well to best drain a neighboring property are: (a) the spacing of wells; (b) the degree of dip of the oil-sand.

"Where an opposing company has already sunk its wells, there are certain lines of procedure that may be successful. If its wells are far apart it will be of advantage to place wells at intermediate points as well as opposite the other wells. The wells on *Y* are spaced 700 and 800 feet apart. Wells on *R* may then be spaced 350 and 400 feet apart. This will force the *Y* operators to drill wells between the others. This being the case, the *R* operators have the advantage of being down the dip, and, by placing back wells at points intermediate between the first row of wells, effectually cover all the line presented by *Y*, and, having more wells, should draw the oil more rapidly than the single line of wells. This condition is by no means a theoretical one. It exists in a number of places, but is often quite unnoticed. . . . . .

"The problem of defense is next in order. The elements to be considered are much the same as those of offense.

"Often, indeed in most cases, a property may embody the principles of offense against properties higher on the dip and defense against properties lower on the dip. . . . Different systems have been worked out by many companies."

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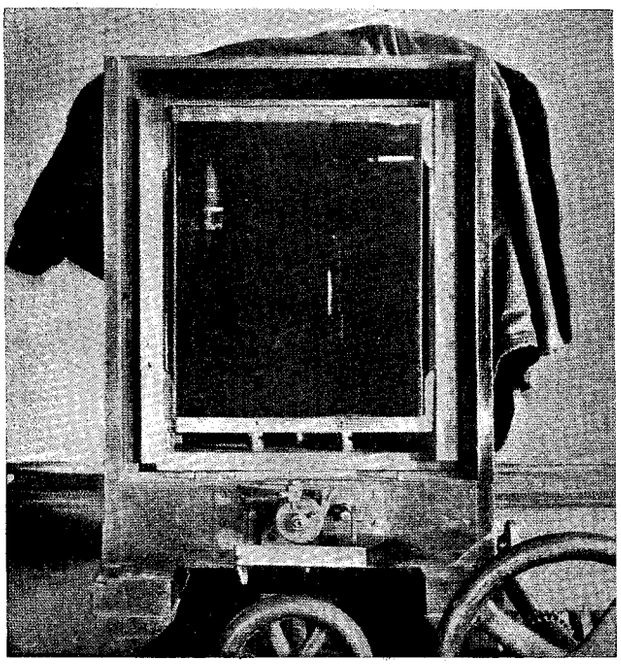
THE MAKING OF A "HALF-TONE"

MODERN ILLUSTRATION has been revolutionized by the so-called "half-tone" method of making from photographs blocks that may be printed in an ordinary press, and that show not only blacks and whites, but all the gradations between these—the "half" and other fractional "tones"—once thought to be beyond the power of ordinary



THE CAMERA WITH THE SCREEN IN POSITION, FOR MAKING A HALF-TONE.

printing. These half-tones, as in hand engraving, are produced by minute subdivision of the blacks and whites, varying all the way from sparse white dots on the black ground, for the darker tones, to black dots on a white ground for the lighter ones, with all possible gradations and admixtures for those between. The great discovery that made the process possible was not this mixing of the blacks and whites, reduced to tiny specks, for that was known long ago to every engraver, but the method of producing these mixtures all at once by the use of photography with the aid of screens of ruled glass. The making of the so-called "process block" in all its detail is described by H. E. Rea in *Knowledge* (London, December) in an article from which we quote as follows:

"A block must be made capable of printing side by side with type, and it must be able to give all the range of tones of the original from black to white. It is made to do this by having its surface cut up into a very large number of 'dots' or squares—so small as to be, as a general rule, unnoticed by the naked eye—which catch the ink when the roller goes over them and which immediately afterward print the picture.

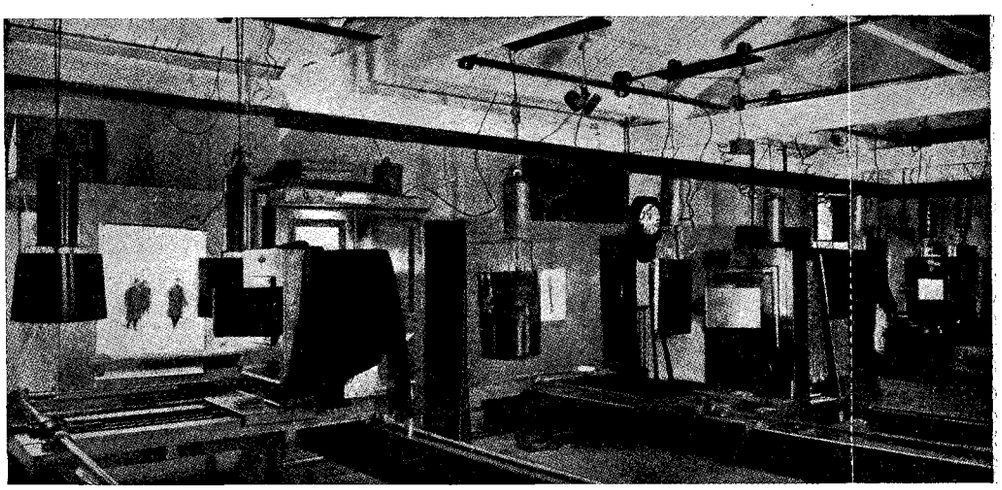
"The block-maker has first to consider—when he gets the photograph or drawing which is to be reproduced—what sort of paper the block is to be used upon, whether rough or with a smooth surface, or art paper. The better the paper is, the greater is the number of 'dots' which can be made and the closer they will be together. The original is then pinned up on the copying-board (see figure), which is illuminated by two powerful arc lamps, and a photograph is taken of it, which may reduce or enlarge it, according to the size of the block wanted, and which, at the same time, brings the 'dots' into existence. . . . . .

"The 'dots' are obtained by interposing in the camera, between the photographic plate and the lens, a ruled screen which is made by having two diagonally ruled glass plates sealed together, the result being a cross-lined mesh. The image passing through this gets cut up into a series of dots and squares—ranging gradually from fine black dots in the transparent parts of the negative to squares in the half-tones and transparent dots in the high lights. The mesh of the screens varies much—ranging from fifty lines to the inch for very heavy or rough printing to four hundred lines to the inch for the most careful and finest art printing. The most useful screens have one hundred and twenty, one hundred and thirty-three, and one hundred and fifty lines to the inch, and these are, as a general rule, the sizes used in connection with illustrations for magazines. In the case of the daily papers—which are very rapidly printed on fast-running machines—the illustrations require screens with a much more open mesh—usually of from seventy-five to one hundred lines to the inch. . . . . .

"When the operator has adjusted the screen to the required distance from the plate—so as to give the kind of 'dot' desired—he makes his first exposure, which is to give the 'dot' formation in the darker parts of the subject. He then places the cap on the lens, puts in a larger stop and exposes again. He, in this way, gets a 'dot' formation of the detail. The third exposure—with a still larger stop—is for the 'dot' formation in the high lights (see enlarged illustration of the screen effect). Some operators make only two exposures. The different stops used vary a great deal. . . . The exposures are very short—whichever of these stops are used. Their whole aggregate length—from the beginning of the first till the end of the third—varies from a minute and a half to three minutes if an arc lamp of the enclosed type is used, as this gives the greater percentage of violet or active rays of light, to which the plates are most sensitive. The exposure with the open type of arc lamp is about three times as long."

The exposed plate is now developed in the ordinary way, and afterward reduced in density by letting a "cutting-out" solution flow over it until the 'dots' are of the size necessary to give the requisite brightness. The finished negative is now dried and printed on copper, which has been sensitized with white of egg, fish glue, and bichromate of ammonium. The print on the copper plate is developed in water, which dissolves away the solution not acted upon by the light, and it is afterward burned or baked to make the coating into a hard enamel. To quote again:

"The plate is now passed on to the etchers, who place it in a solution of perchlorid of iron. This eats away the copper between the dots, and thus leaves the image standing up in relief, the enamel not allowing the solution to touch the 'dots.' A rough proof is now taken of the print in order to see what further etching is required. This fine etching is done by stopping out, with a resisting varnish, parts which do not require any further



THE CAMERAS AND METHODS OF ILLUMINATION.

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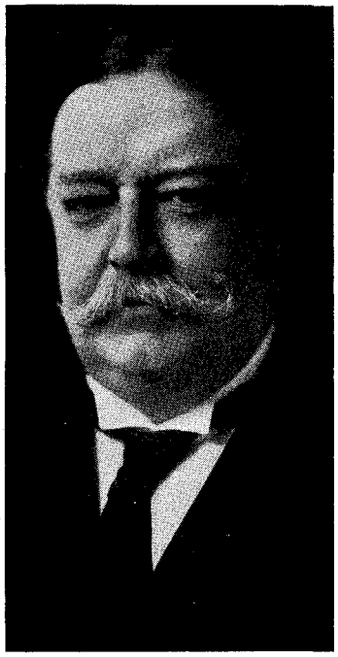
etching, and the high lights are then etched up so as to give more brightness and detail. . . . .

"The methods of working and the apparatus used have, within the last few years, been brought to such perfection that it is now possible for a block to be completely made—ready to be put on the printing-press—within one hour from the time the photograph or drawing is placed in the operator's hands. This, of course, is only for a hurried illustration; the usual time taken over a block is from four to five hours."



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PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT TAFT,

Reproduced in half-tone.

THE SENSES OF PLANTS

THAT PLANTS see, touch, and taste, and also have an elementary sense of direction, appears to Henri Coupin, who writes on the subject in *La Revue* (Paris), to be undoubted. These words must not be interpreted in a human sense, of course; but we habitually use them without so interpreting them, in applying them to the lower orders of animal life. The sight of an insect is of quite a different kind from that of a man; and the sight exercised by a plant is of course lower still. What the writer means is that plants react to the stimuli around them and apparently even discriminate between different stimuli in this reaction, so that they may be assumed to have something in the nature of perception, using the word very broadly. We quote from an abridgment of Mr. Coupin's article that appears in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, December 16), where we read in part:

"The most highly developed sense belonging to plants is that of *sight*, which permits them to perceive *light*, but not to distinguish objects.

"It is easy to show the influence of light on plants by cultivating one in a room with a single window. The stalks, as they grow, will turn toward the window, i.e., they are *positively* heliotropic. This sensibility to light is also found in the roots, but these *shun* the light; they are *negatively* heliotropic.

"In the perception of light by leaves the epidermis of the upper surface seems to play the most important rôle. This epidermis is frequently composed of cells which are really tiny convex lenses. These reflect and collect the rays like the ordinary burning-glass. This concentrated light exerts a stimulus or irritation on the protoplasm of the cells, and the stimulus is transmitted to the stems, which respond by so bending and twisting as always to keep the leaf in its position perpendicular to the rays. Haberlandt does not hesitate to call these privileged cells 'eyes' and to compare them to those very simple eyes known as ocelli found in spiders and many insects."

A striking experiment cited by Coupin shows the influence of light on the microscopic algæ which abound in water and have the power of motion. If some of the greenish water found in pools be put in a glass tube coated with lampblack, and a word be written on the tube by erasing the lampblack along the lines of the lettering, then the light will enter through the letters, the algæ will flock to them, and when the tube is cleaned of lampblack after standing in the sun a day or so, the word will appear written in green algæ. To quote further:

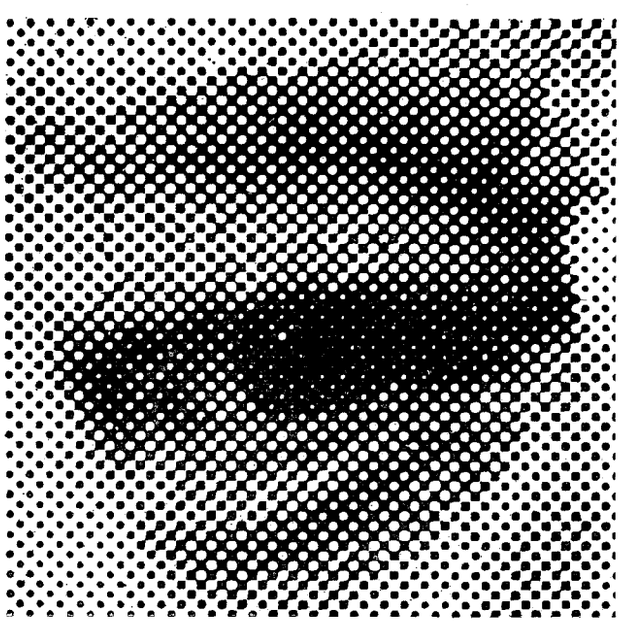
"A sense equally wide-spread among plants is that of *touch*. The best-known case is that of the sensitive plant, which at the slightest contact folds its leaflets together and finally lets the whole leaf droop.

"Of late years the movements of the sensitive plant have been closely studied and there has been detected a tissue of slightly elongated cells communicating with each other by minute passages, and admirably adapted, like a network of nerves, for conveying the tactile sensation to the rest of the plant, which, for reasons that escape us, changes the tension of its aqueous system, whence arise the leaf-movements we observe.

"Another leaf, likewise extremely sensitive, is that of Venus's fly-trap, or dionæa, which is composed of a flat blade terminating in two appendages that fit together and revolve around a central hinge. This union occurs frequently when an insect alights on the trap, which is immediately sprung, and catches the intruder, whence its name. In seeking to cause the movement it is found to be produced with certainty only when one of the three small hairs inside the trap is touched. Here, then, the same sense of touch is clearly localized, and we might say, indeed, that the plant has veritable tactile organs, such as are found in the epidermis of most animals.

"Consider, too, the actions of *tendrils*, those organs by which many plants attach themselves to neighboring objects, as every one has seen vines and melons do. If they meet no support while growing they remain almost straight, but, if by chance they stumble against a twig, within a few hours they have twined about it. The sensation of contact has stimulated them to this formation of ringlets. Moreover, the excitation produced is transmitted to a certain distance, so that the tendril will continue to twine even below the point of contact and thereby bring the plant nearer to the supporting object. The twining may even be reduced by stroking the tendril repeatedly on the same side.

"Among flowers we find many examples of phenomena due to tactile sensations. Touch, for example, the base of the stamen of the barberry with a pin; instantly it will fold against the pistil, the central organ of the flower. The movement is very rapid, lasts only a few seconds, and the stamen flies back to its original position when the excitation ceases. Do the same with a certain little wall-flower, the parietary, and the movement is even more abrupt. The stamens fly back like little springs, discharging their pollen in every direction. In both these instances—to which it would be easy to add others, such as the movements of the stamens of thistles—the phenomenon has been produced solely by touch."



From photograph copyrighted by the Moffett Studios, Chicago.

ONE EYE OF THE "HALF-TONE" OF PRESIDENT TAFT MAGNIFIED.

As for the sense of taste, it certainly exists, Mr. Coupin thinks, in the lower orders of plants, such as the algæ. If we place in the water in which they live particles of diverse nature, only certain ones will be assimilated. The algæ appear capable of perceiving savor and making choice, and this faculty we call taste. He goes on:

"Taste is more difficult to detect among the higher plants, among which it is probably not very wide-spread. However, when one places on the leaf of a carnivorous plant, the sun-dew, an insect or a scrap of meat, the tentacles with which it is covered

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will seize these substances, while they remain inert in the presence of non-nutritive matters, such as a pebble. The tentacles, therefore, manifest a sense of taste by their behavior. Besides, if one examines them under the microscope, it will be seen that when in contact with a sapid substance their protoplasm is agitated; it seems to fairly thrill with pleasure! Moreover, the extremity of the tentacles secretes larger quantities of a sticky juice under such conditions. We might say without too much exaggeration—that its mouth is watering!

"Besides the senses of sight, touch, and taste which we have just described, plants possess a special sense which may be called that of *direction in space*. Place in a horizontal position a root previously vertical and it will almost immediately begin to direct itself, at the extremity, toward the center of the earth. Do the same with a stalk and it will direct itself in the contrary direction, toward the zenith. Suspend a flower-pot containing growing bean-plants upside down, and the next day you will find that the leaves have twisted to present anew their faces to the celestial vault. The physiologists call these phenomena *geotropism*. This sense is highly developed in the vegetable world, and plants react to the sensory stimulus with never-failing certainty and precision."

TO FILL OLD MINES WITH SAND

OLD WORKED-OUT MINES are often highly dangerous. When they are almost forgotten the ground above them will sometimes cave in, with disastrous results. It is not an uncommon thing in an old mining district to see a house, or even part of a town, that has been wrecked by dropping into an unsuspected and long-abandoned tunnel beneath. The ordinary preventive method used in American mines is more or less extensive timbering, but this is never perfectly safe, and even with regular oversight it remains a constant menace. A method used in European and Australian mining districts, which does not appear to have been applied to the metal mines of the United States, is advocated by William H. Storms in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. This is the filling of abandoned workings with sand—a somewhat expensive method to start with, but justified by the fact that, once done, no further thought need be given to it, as it has practically become once more a part of the solid crust of the earth. We quote an abstract of Mr. Storms's article made for *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, December), where we read:

"The workings of what is known as the Shamrock mine, in Westphalia, are filled with sand. These workings are about 1,900 feet deep, and the sand is carried 1,500 feet horizontally from the shaft underground and deposited; at another mine it is carried a horizontal distance of over 3,300 feet. At the Myslowitz colliery, 3,000 tons of sand were daily sent down into the mine for stope filling. In this mine one coal seam is 8 to 21 feet thick, and another 28 to 37 feet, indicating that sand-filling is applicable to large as well as small stopes. The sand is obtained from a bank 20 feet thick and 1,500 feet long, steam shovels being used to load cars, which are hauled to the points of discharge by steam locomotives. There are two boreholes, one 780 feet deep, the other 1,100 feet. From the foot of these holes the sand is distributed to the stopes.

"At a colliery near Liége, Belgium, the sand is sluiced down with water through 6-inch pipes. . . . At one coal mine in Silesia 7,500 tons of sand and débris are sent down daily to fill the stopes.

"In Western Australia, mill tailing is sent down into the mines through shafts from the surface. . . . The sand is distributed by means of a belt-conveyor placed on an old level running over the stopes to be filled below. Sand-filling has been practised in the Western Australian mines for the last fourteen years, so may be said to have there passed the stage of experiment. The cost is stated to be about 20 cents per ton of ore extracted, which certainly compares favorably with the most economical employment of timber in American mines. . . . . .

"If it is run in wet, the sand will settle and some water will rise to the surface of the sand and may be drained or pumped away, while some of the water will surely leak away through crevices in the bulkhead and even in the rocks. Anything that could cause a mud-rush must be carefully avoided."

PHYSICAL TESTS FOR AVIATORS

IF IT IS considered necessary to subject railway engineers to tests of their keenness of vision and accuracy of color-perception, what ought to be required of aviators, who not only have no rails to guide their machines, but are not even limited to the solid surface of the earth in their movements? The motion of the locomotive is one-dimensional, that of the automobile two-dimensional, while the aeroplane has all three dimensions for its domain. Tests for chauffeurs have so far been limited to their mechanical knowledge and experience, yet it is probable, says an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, December 16), that collisions and other accidents to automobiles have often been due to bodily infirmities of drivers. Still more is proper corporeal equipment necessary in the air-pilot, who must move in three dimensions and who is subject to the most varying conditions of temperature, humidity, and air-pressure. As this writer puts it:

"'Know thyself' becomes the very law of life to the aviator, and doubtless much of the appalling loss of life among aeroplanists might have been avoided had the too reckless birdmen been aware of their own physical defects and limitations. Now that the aeroplane has demonstrated its ability to carry a very considerable number of passengers—a Sommer biplane has recently carried six full-grown passengers on an hour's trip across country—public policy demands that a physician's certificate of physical soundness be required of applicants for a pilot's license.

"A special study of this subject has been made recently by an Italian physician, who has reported some very interesting conclusions to *The Hospital Gazette*. As a first requirement he observes that would-be pilots should have perfect functional action of the organs of the respiratory and circulatory systems, and of the nerve-centers, since all of these must be subjected to great exertion, strain, and disturbance.

"Precision of movement of the limbs is highly important, and so is the ability to jump or leap with accuracy, a quality which depends not only on leg action, but on flexibility of trunk and clearness of sight. Resistance to shock should also be tested, as should keenness of vision for white and for colors.

"Soundness of the auditory organs is a particularly vital matter. In the first place, the hearing should be normal because upon this faculty especially devolves the noting of the proper and uninterrupted action of the motor. Also, a healthy state of the drum and middle ear, the free play of the chain of small bones, and an unobstructed condition of the upper air passages and the Eustachian tubes are indispensable conditions for the defense of the anatomic and functional integrity of the ear."

Most vital of all, perhaps, the writer thinks, is the integrity of the internal ear, and especially of its three semicircular canals, which constitute a delicate organ of equilibrium. Their nerve-filaments float in a liquid, any disturbance of whose level is at once conveyed to the brain.

"In this connection Professor Nieddu-Semidei made some especially interesting observations, one to the effect that the sense of dynamic equilibrium is made more sensitive by exercise. In one instance an aspirant for a pilot's license showed marked errors and illusions of direction. On examination of his ears there were found traces of a previous purulent ear trouble resulting in diminution of hearing and functional trouble of the semicircular canals. When asked to walk in a straight line with his eyes shut he constantly bore to the right. This deflection was still more marked when walking in an arc of a circle, the circle enlarging at each turn if the trajectory was convex toward the right and decreasing correspondingly if toward the left. The observation of this case led the physician to formulate the circle test for the examination of the functional operation of the semicircular canals in would-be pilots.

"If the pilots of dirigibles and of floating balloons require less rigid tests in some respects, in others they are more liable to disturbance because of the greater heights at which they commonly move and because of the much longer duration of the flight. For them, heart and lung power are of graver import, skin sensitiveness should be considered, and gastric irritability may play a significant part in the diminution of strength and resistance and the general loss of staying power."

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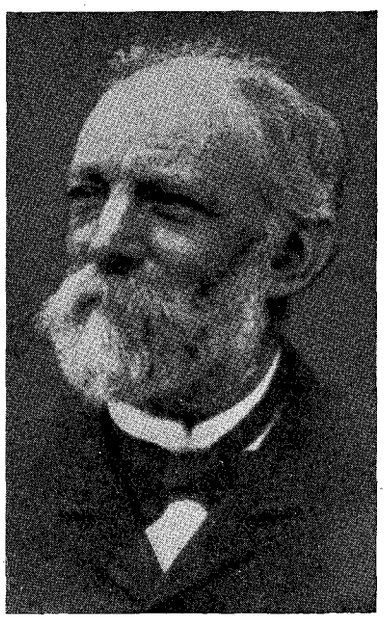
A NEW SCHEME FOR DISTANCE VISION

PLANS FOR "TELEVISION" by electricity crop up frequently, and yet we have not thus far seen anything at a distance by means of any of them. The latest scheme is frankly unrealized, and yet it is perhaps the most promising of all. It was outlined recently in an address to the Röntgen Society in England by A. A. Campbell Swinton, and has not even reached the experimental stage. Its distinctive and promising feature is the use of the cathode rays, which appear in vacuum tubes through which electric discharges pass. The weak point of most television schemes is the fact that they involve moving parts which must rotate or oscillate with great velocity at distant stations and with the most delicate adjustment, so that one shall not get ahead of the other, or fall behind it in the least.



HENRI VIGNAUD,
Who finds no shred of evidence that the Northmen ever reached New England.

Now by using cathode rays—the streams of electrified particles in a vacuum tube—Mr. Swinton employs what are practically mechanical elements absolutely devoid of weight. The rays may be deflected by a magnet and the inventor uses this property to move them about. *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, December 9) describes the invention somewhat in detail, taking its data from an outline of Mr. Swinton's address in the London *Times*. From this account it appears that the image to be transmitted is thrown on a so-called photo-electric screen through a sheet of metallic gauze connected with the line wire. The screen is made up of cubes of rubidium or some other metal that has the property of discharging electricity under the influence of light. At the same time the cubes are successively electrified very rapidly by passing a beam of cathode rays over them. The cubes that are in the light parts of the image will in turn electrify the gauze by discharging through a layer of gas behind them. The electricity passes from the gauze along the line wire to the distant receiving station, where the receiver is so constructed that another cathode beam, moving in exact harmony with that of the transmitter, is allowed to act on a phosphorescent screen only when the current so passes. The position of a light spot on the receiver thus corresponds exactly to that of an illuminated area on the transmitter, and as the motions are inconceivably rapid, the whole image, by persistence of vision, stands out before the eye.

All this, it must be remembered, is as yet theory only. The paper named above says of it editorially:

"It is certainly no more difficult of achievement than either the moving-picture machine or the telephone must have appeared a few decades ago.

"The mechanism, if it may be called such, indeed resembles that of the moving-picture machine, except that instead of seeing a succession of images, the observer sees the composite picture, due to a dot of light appearing successively at different points, and moving over the screen in a systematic manner, and in each cycle covering its entire surface. The image seen by the observer would be the combination of many retained impressions of the moving spot.

"While some of the ideas involved in the television scheme may be old, the idea of entirely replacing the moving parts by two synchronously displaced cathode-ray discharges is certainly novel. With this weightless moving part and pairs of magnets for the horizontal and vertical movements supplied from the same circuits, there can be no danger of the receiving and sending end of the instrument falling out of step.

"Should Mr. Swinton's idea be taken up and worked out, there would seem to be no lack of commercial opportunities for it. Races, contests, and games may in the future be presented to audiences in a distant hall in synchronism with their actual performance. Spoken words have now quite largely taken the place of written messages, but space has not yet been overcome to a sufficient degree. The public wants long-distance sight as well as conversation, and if Mr. Swinton's ideas reach fruition, it will have it."

MISTAKES ABOUT THE NORTHMEN

THE EXISTING state of the evidence regarding the vexed question of the discovery of America by the Northmen is summed up by Henri Vignaud in a paper published in *The Journal of the Society of Americanists* (Paris) and abstracted in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium). Mr. Vignaud has spent his life in the diplomatic service, mostly at our embassy in Paris, and is besides an authority on early American exploration. He believes the Northmen did really reach North America, probably somewhere on Labrador, but he thinks that this conclusion rests on the statements of the Sagas alone, all other evidence being either falsified or misunderstood. There is not, he avers, the slightest shred of evidence that the Northmen were ever in New England, much less farther inland. We read:

"From the archeological standpoint we must acknowledge the complete absence, particularly in New England, of the least authentic material vestige of the sojourn of the Scandinavians in the United States. We say 'authentic,' for there are several documents that either are apocryphal or have not the origin attributed to them. Mr. Vignaud notes the skeleton found in 1831 near Fall River, Mass., the stone mill at Newport, R. I., and a series of inscriptions. The oldest is that of Dighton Rock on Taunton River, Mass., where Rafn and other enthusiastic Scandinavists have recognized runic characters; but the scientists of the Ethnological Bureau at Washington have shown that the inscription is of the Algonkian type and consists of American petroglyphs. Among the most recent must be mentioned that on a tombstone discovered in 1867 near the Falls of the Potomac, near Washington; about 1869 *The Historical Magazine* showed that this was only a clever trick due to a Washington lawyer named Conan.

"In 1909 it was reported that a large stone, dating from the 14th century (1362) but bearing modern letters instead of the runic alphabet, had been found several miles from the village of Kensington, Minn. Despite the opinion of the State Historical Society, divers professors of American universities have pronounced against the authenticity of the inscription.

"In fact, there is no proof of the discovery of Vineland by the Northmen except the Sagas, and as these are silent on the geographical situation of this land, we can only guess at it. If we admit that America was visited by them, it could only have been in the temperate region of the east coast. Rather than undergo the climatic rigors of Greenland, where they had made superhuman efforts to maintain themselves, would not the Scandinavians have been eager to emigrate if they had really landed on more clement shores within such easy communication?

"In conclusion, must we deny to the Northmen the honor of having landed on the American continent before Christopher Columbus? Altho we can not settle the question, there are at least reasons for admitting that the voyage described in the Sagas took place between Greenland and Labrador, and for accepting as probable the hypothesis according to which the Northmen of Greenland were the first Europeans to set foot on the soil of the New World. But we must not exaggerate the importance of this fact, says Mr. Vignaud. The discovery made by the Scandinavians had no influence on the history of civilization and occupies no place in the series of events by which we have gradually arrived at a knowledge of the globe. . . . So it is absurd to put forward the Icelanders Leif or Karlsefni as rivals or precursors of Columbus. The discoverer of America is he who put the two worlds in communication. The discovery of the Northmen remained as useless to humanity as it would appear to have been to themselves—it might as well have never taken place."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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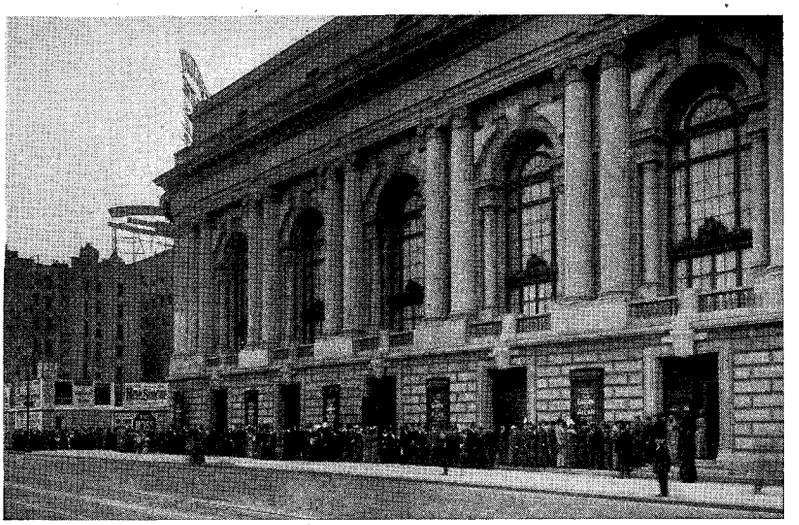
EXIT OF THE NEW THEATER

THE LOSS OF $400,000 may not have been the reason why the "Founders" of the New Theater that was to be for "art, not profits," have given up the idea. But many can not rid their minds of the thought that this has something to do with it, and they are sorry it has had this melancholy outcome. Regret is heard on every hand over the announcement made by the "Founders" that "owing to conditions unfavorable to the project of a building to take the place of the abandoned New Theater," they have "decided to discontinue the idea, at least for the present." The final clause may merely be a rhetorical expression for sugaring the bitter pill the Founders are determined to administer. The statement is clutched, however, as a straw by the drowning, by those who hope that by gaining time the idea may be revived and carried into execution after sufficient preparation. The obstacles that are mentioned as seeming insuperable to the present projectors are the difficulty of getting an adequate manager, the unavailability of competent actors, and the scarcity of suitable plays. The first difficulty could be disposed of, says the New York *Times*, "if the Founders were willing to bestow absolute authority on the director and refrain personally from meddling with the details of management." The second point is dealt with by the New York *Evening Post*, which hints that the Founders' "too implicit faith in the magic of the check-book" helps to account for their failure up to the present. We read:



"DEDICATED TO THE DRAMA AND THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK."

In these words Mr. Morgan opened the splendid building that has now changed to a "commercial theater," able to attract crowds to "The Garden of Allah."

"The wonder is not that they failed, but that they did not perceive the reason why until something like half a million dollars had been lost in the experiment. They are to be congratulated very heartily upon the resolution to consider further before they adventure more. And, as has been hinted, they have furnished an object-lesson of immense value. They have proved that money can not do the work of brains, and that a theater without actors is a futility. Others have shown that money is not even a prime essential to the establishment of such an institution as the Founders dreamed of. But the beginning has to be made from the bottom, with becoming humility, and not from the top. Phelps—one of the most sterling actors and managers that ever lived—showed how to make a stock company when he converted the disreputable and ruined Sadler's Wells Theater, in one of the shabbiest districts of London, into the great center of the poetic drama in England. F. R. Benson not only maintains the best Shakespearian company in Great Britain, but a school to which the metropolitan managers are indebted for nearly all their best players. The Chicago Drama Players have demonstrated that it is still possible to assemble an excellent company for all purposes of good modern drama from the capable players banished to the provinces by the manufacturers of modern stars. Not only this, but they proved once more how impossible it is for even capable actors to interpret artificial comedy acceptably without previous instruction. The Irish Players, with not much besides their cooperative zeal to help them, are exhibiting in a remarkable way the capabilities of a stock company and the undeniable feasibility of a true and inexpensive National Theater."

As to plays, it would seem that no man knoweth whence they come, and the future, doubtless, is prepared with its surprizes. So along with speculative objections partaking of the unknown there is the tangible one that the experiment already has lost for its sponsors $400,000. They were in the position of men, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "standing on the edge of a well and asked to throw their money in to fill it up." They conceivably may not regret the step now to be taken, but certainly the public will:

"Two seasons at the New Theater, seasons which were not successful financially, and whose productions were sharply criticized on artistic grounds, gave New York a new idea of what the theater might be. Its revivals of the classics were no more successful than would have been those of a commercial manager working with actors few of whom knew the classic traditions. But it produced modern plays which no commercial manager would have thought of, and it has left as a legacy 'The Blue Bird' and 'The Piper,' which are still touring the country with the scenery which the New Theater provided and with copies of the New Theater acting. Those who saw the original company remember 'Sister Beatrice' as a dream of art and poetry which would never have been realized elsewhere. Hampered as it was with an auditorium designed for spectacle, the New Theater did those things beautifully, and it did other plays well enough to be remembered with gratitude."

The American looks upon the step now taken as "regrettable not only because of the private disappointment of the lovers of good plays, but because it puts the artistic character of the American public in a false light." It seems to imply, so this writer thinks, that Americans do not care much for what is high and fine in drama, and this he believes untrue:

"The truth is that the dramatic idealism of the American people is private and individualistic. It lacks social organization. It needs kindling. What is settled by this failure is not that the dramatic art passion can not be kindled in this country, but merely that the process requires more wisdom or patience or public spirit than the promoters of the New Theater were prepared to invest.

"'A great man,' says Emerson, 'must create the appetite by which he is to be appreciated.' The like is true of any first-rate enterprise involving a new use of the imagination.

"The commercial theaters have their place, and are filling it. They would be able to do better if dramatic standards could be toned up by some institution of dramatic art free from the dead weight of the box-office.

"Managers of theaters—like managers of newspapers and all other public purveyors of mental goods—are tempted to pitch their key below, rather than above, the average demand for excellence and reform, if their financial resources are limited. They must get the crowd quickly or die. Those who furnish the public with stage plays or political ideas must have great capital, great patience, or some other greatness—if they are determined

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to ride the top waves of the actual demand, or to herald new tastes and new enthusiasms.

"The New Theater did not lack capital in its beginning. A great fortune was sunk. It lacked capital to persist and amend its mistakes. It failed because it was planned not as a public institution but as the esthetic luxury of a class. Its policy was guided not for the democratizing of art but to provide a quick succession of superb performances for the few that cared for them.

"The great deficit was due to a rapid alternation between classic plays and the last cry in modern drama—the insistence upon a constantly changing repertory, in the fashion of grand opera. This arrangement was professionally impossible. The waste and friction were enormous."

In something of a swan song the New York *Evening Mail* speaks of the New Theater as "a beautiful dream"—a "dream so refreshing in its nature that the drama in America is better for it to-day." There is more than one way of estimating "losses":

"Has it 'lost money'? A great deal, certainly, according to the ledger in the box-office. But its losses remind us of Thoreau's idea about his time. 'The time that people say I lost,' said the sage of Walden, 'is the only time that I have ever saved.'

"Not lost was the money which the New Theater expended on the production of beautiful and significant plays which educated the public taste and answered the demands of the people's hearts, even tho all the dollars spent on the stage did not come back at the door.

"But it was a hard row to hoe—this bucking against all the theatrical customs, and against a popular indifference which is the saddest feature of the failure. For it is not the 'Founders' who have occasion to feel regretful to-day. They have done their duty. The public should have been 'Founders' too. The enterprise was a thing for all of us to participate in founding. Mistakes? There have been some. The wonder is that there were so few. More should have been anticipated in so great a work.

"The idea of the New Theater lives on. Its seed will bear noble fruit."

BUT TO THIS MELANCHOLY CONSUMMATION THE IDEA COMES.

This space was cleared in the city's high-priced district for a new New Theater; but the Founders have grown weary in well-doing.

Nobody familiar with theatrical history, says the New York *Times*, believed that the best way to improve the art of acting and dramatic literature in this country was to begin by building a splendid playhouse. Further:

"But it was one way, the one which obviously lay most clearly open to the Founders, and, on the whole, the two experimental terms turned out much better than might have been expected. There were many large audiences. Three out of a dozen plays or so were pecuniarily successful, and that is a fair proportion as theatricals go. . . . . .

"When the institution was dedicated it was formally presented to the people, a gift to the city from generous and high-minded citizens. It seems now that the gift was attached to a string. But we strongly hope that the Founders will reconsider their idea of abandoning the enterprise. There is room for it, there is need for it. If they start anew they will do well to keep clear of all entanglements with the commercial theater, to invest their director with sole authority, and let him go forward. If they can not speedily develop a dramatic literature, they can at least establish a school of acting, and reawaken the public comprehension of histrionism."

THE YELLOW PRESS AS AN INFANTILE DISORDER

IS THE WORST OVER? Are the most reckless days of yellow journalism past? Doubtless many Americans who would gladly believe it will welcome such a profession of faith from so careful a foreign observer as Mr. Sidney Brooks. We have had to pay for this precious product of American inventiveness, but he thinks that we shall be called upon to pay less and less as the years go on. What he sees now as the price we give is "the volatility and empiricism, the hysterical restlessness and superficiality, and the incapacity for deep and serious thinking that have been noted in the American people." One thing, he tells the clientele of *The Fortnightly Review* (December), that would "have to be borne in mind if one were to attempt the interesting but very serious task of estimating the influence of the yellow press on the American mind and character," would be such scenes as the one he depicts so vividly here:

"There is no stranger or more instructive experience than to get on a subway train in New York during the hours of the evening homeward rush and watch the laborer in his overalls, the tired shop-girl, and the pallid clerk reading and rereading Mr. Brisbane's 'leader' for the day. He has, I suppose, a wider audience than any writer or preacher has had before. Always fresh and pyrotechnical, master of the telling phrase and the captivating argument, and veiling the dexterous half-truth behind a drapery of buoyant and 'popular' philosophy and sentiment, Mr. Brisbane has every qualification that an insinuating preacher of discontent should have. He, at any rate, has made the masses think—no man more so; the leading article in his hands has lost all its stodginess and restrictions, and become a vital and all-embracing instrument."

This to Mr. Brooks is one phase—the most astounding one—of a modern phenomenon that "still awaits its philosopher." Journalism, he declares, is waiting for "some one who will work out the action and reaction of the new and tremendous power of organized, ubiquitous publicity upon human life." Journalism, tho a giant, is still a very young one. "In its present form it is the product of a quick succession of astounding inventions. The railway, the cable, the telegraph, the telephone, the rotary press, the linotype, the manufacture of paper from wood-pulp, and color-printing—these are the discoveries of yesterday that have made the journal of to-day possible." Mr. Brooks sees it in this light:

"It has already, to all appearances, taken its place among the permanent social forces; we see it visibly affecting pretty nearly all we do and say and think, competing with the churches, superseding parliaments, elbowing out literature, rivaling the schools and universities, furnishing the world with a new set of nerves; yet nobody that I am aware of has yet attempted to trace out its consequences, to define its nature, functions, and principles, or to establish its place and prerogatives by the side of those other forces, religion, law, art, commerce, and so on, that, unlike journalism, infused the ancient as well as the

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modern world. Journalism is young, and the problems propounded by the necessity of adjusting it to society and the state have so far been hardly formulated. Its youth must be its excuse for whatever flaws and excesses it has developed. The Yellow Press, as I view the matter, is a disorder of infancy and not of decrepitude; it is a sort of journalistic scarlet fever, and will be cured in time."

There are many reasons, he thinks, "why it should have fastened upon America with peculiar virulence." We read:

"Journalism there has run through three main phases. There was, first, the phase in which a paper was able to support itself by its circulation alone, in which advertisements were a minor consideration, and in which the editor, by his personality, his opinions, and his power of stating them, was the principal factor. But the day of the supremacy of the leading article perished soon after the Civil War, and there set in the era—it is just beginning with us—when the important thing was not opinion but news, and when the advertisers became the chief source of newspaper profits. Speaking broadly, the center of the power of the press in the United States has shifted from the editorial to the news columns. Its influence is not on that account less operative, but it is, I should judge, less tangible and personal and more diffused, dependent, that is to say, less on editorial comment than on the skill shown in collecting the news of the day, and in presenting it in a form that will express particular views and policies. The ordinary American journal of to-day serves up the events of the preceding twenty-four hours from its own point of view, colored by its own prepossessions and affiliations, and the most effective propagandism for or against a given measure or man is thus carried on continuously, by a multitude of little strokes, in the news columns, and particularly in the headlines attached to them. Now the Americans have always taken a liberal, if not a licentious, view of the kind of news that ought to be printed. In a somewhat raw, remote, free and easy community, imprest with the idea of social equality, absorbed in the work of laying the material foundations of a vast civilization, eminently sociable and inquisitive, but with comparatively few social traditions and almost no settled code of manners, it was natural enough that the line between private and public affairs should be loosely drawn. Moreover, the Americans have never enjoyed anything like the severity of our own libel laws. The greater the truth the greater the libel, is not a maxim of American law. On the contrary, a statement, if published without malice, is held to be justifiable so long as it can be shown to be true. Attempts have been made in some States to elevate a published retraction into a sufficient defense in a suit for libel, and to invest a reporter's 'copy' with the halo of 'privileged communication.' Then, again, there is nothing in America that at all corresponds to our law of contempt of court. An American paper is entitled to anticipate the probable findings of a judge and jury, to take sides in any case that happens to interest it, to comment on and to garble the evidence from day to day, to work up sympathy for or against the prosecutor or defendant, and to proclaim its conviction of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner from the first moment of his arrest and without waiting for the tiresome formality of the verdict. Hardly an issue, indeed, appears of even the most reputable organs in the United States, such as the New York *Sun*, *The Times*, and *The Evening Post*, that would not land its publisher and editor in prison if the English law of contempt of court obtained in America."

ONE OF THE BEGGARS IN "KISMET."

Edward Knoblauch's "idealized picture of existence in the days in which Scheherezade spun her tales."

The yellow press is not painted by Mr. Brooks as irredeemably bad. He shows how it has rendered some real public services:

"While most of the American daily papers in the big cities are believed to be under the influence of the 'money power' and controlled by 'the interests,' the yellow journals have never failed to flay the rich perverter of public funds and properties, the rich gambler in fraudulent consolidations, and the far-reaching oppressiveness of that alliance between organized wealth and debased politics which dominates America. They daily explain to the masses how they are being robbed by the trusts, juggled with by the politicians, and betrayed by their elected officers. They unearth the iniquities of a great corporation with the same microscopic diligence that they squander on following up the clues in a murder mystery or on collecting or inventing the details of a society scandal. Their motives may be dubious and their methods wholly brazen, but it is undeniable that the public has benefited by many of their achievements. The American criminal, whether he is of the kind that steals a public franchise or corrupts a legislature, or of the equally common but more frequently caught and convicted kind that rifles a safe or kidnaps a child, fears the yellow press far more than he fears the police or the public. Both Mr. Hearst and the late Mr. Pulitzer have not only saved millions of dollars to the public, but have fought a stimulating fight for democracy against plutocracy and privilege."

THE ORIENTAL SILENCE SHATTERED

THE STAGE SEEMS POSSEST this year with the purpose of upsetting our cherished illusions. We have only lately been taught all sorts of new things about Irish drama, Irish life—and Irish temper! Now the stage is showing us that the East does not "brood." Instead of the famous "repose" of the Orient that romancers who probably haven't been there are wont to depict, a new play comes to show us that the East is noisy. "Noise, blasts of noise, through scene after scene," is the impression it gives Mr. Warren, *The Tribune's* (New York) reviewer. "Kismet," the play that strikes this new note, has held London since last April, and is knocking at every European stage-door, or has already been admitted for a long stay. "What a hustle and bustle it all was!" cries Mr. Warren. "After the rush and excitement of the dreamy Orient, *à la* Knoblauch, you felt a longing to return to an express train in the subway during rush hours for a rest." Then Mr. Warren goes himself one better:

"The eyes feast. But the ears—well, Bagdad-on-the-Subway, as O. Henry called a certain city, is a quiet village by comparison with the Bagdad of *Hajj* and the wicked *Wasir*. . . . . .

"Color, riots of color, masses of humans, plots, counterplots, killings, and every kind of adventure; stage pictures most magical, bewildering, enticing, beyond anything yet seen, and scenes with a 'punch' every alternate minute—Broadway will rush at this play as it has not rushed at plays these many years. If 'Chantecler,' with Maude Adams, is to hold the stage three seasons, 'Kismet,' with Otis Skinner and this fabulous gorgeousness, may be expected to be touring the country as late as 1920."

Mr. Knoblauch is an American who has already provided the stage with a number of plays. That fanciful piece, "The Faun," played by Mr. Faversham, is one. But various hands seem to need mention for credit in this new production at the Knickerbocker Theater in New York—Mr. Otis Skinner, the actor, Mr. Fiske, the producer, and, says the *Times* reviewer, Mr. Oscar Asche, the English actor-manager, "who had the courage to give 'Kismet' a first hearing on the stage and the good taste and enterprise to make the setting worthy of the tale." Here is the tale as Mr. Klauber tells it:

"An Arabian Night. What is one's first impression of it? Well, for one thing, there seems to be a good deal of choking and

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killing in it. Melodramatic, indeed, but good red-blooded melodrama which takes its color from the story, not the crime, and has a lot of grim humor all about it.

"Imagine the delight of seeing the Beggar *Hajj* drowning his enemy in a pool, watching the bubbles rise, counting them one by one until they cease, then laughing boisterously at the deed of vengeance done. As Mr. Edwin Foy might say: ''Tis a pretty thing.' Curious to say, you rather enjoy seeing *Hajj* do it. Liar, cutthroat, beggar, thief that he is, there is much that is human about him, and he is such a consistent rascal from first to last, that you like him. If not, you have a sneaking notion that you ought to.

"All these people do their villainies in the name of Allah, and call upon the Prophet to bless their crimes as well as their good deeds—indeed, they find in him the source of both, being more or less inclined to view what comes as written large in destiny. But what of that? It is only a story-book unfolded, a series of episodes, with a connecting thread, but mightily interesting and absorbing once the thing gets going.

"This, to be sure, takes a little time. The first act, save for the development of *Hajj's* character, is rather tedious. But once the beggar has come into fortune, has given away his favored seat at the door of the Mosque of the Carpenters, and has started along the prosperous road, spitting in the faces of his enemies, and promising worse things to come (for spitting in faces seems too much of a habit to be serious), the flavor of the tale grows richer to the jaded palate.

"Comes now the beginning of the love talk, with *Hajj's* beautiful daughter beloved of the *Caliph*, who comes to her pretending to be a man of poor station. Now the narrative gets more complex. For *Hajj's* thieving proclivities have not forsaken him in more prosperous times. So instead of buying raiment to befit his wealth he steals it. Which theft, being discovered, brings him to the feet of the *Wasir Mansurl*, in fear of the *Caliph* and anxious to be rid of him, finding in *Hajj* now the tool he needs for the deed of blood, and heaping new honors on him and the promise of great place. Moreover, he, the *Wasir*, will be Caliph,

THE CALIPH WHO MARRIES THE BEGGAR'S DAUGHTER

Even after the beggar tries to kill him on hire of another man. Fred Eric and Rita Jolivet are here shown as the lovers.

once the other is dead. *Hajj* shall be *Wasir*, and *Hajj's* daughter shall be the wife of *Mansurl*.

"Allah is indeed good to beggars.

"But wait. *Hajj* makes an attempt on the *Caliph's* life, is thwarted by the latter's coat of mail, is cast into prison, learns that his daughter is to be dishonored by the *Wasir*, and all these things are evils. But he effects the death of his old enemies, makes his escape, and arrives ultimately to save his child. And these are good things. But he must go into banishment himself even in the very moment when he sees her about to become the bride of the highest in the land, and that is bad.

"'As I am dirt to the Caliph, so I am Caliph to the dirt,' he

"LIAR, CUTTHROAT, BEGGAR, THIEF."

But he does "his villainies in the name of Allah," and calls upon the Prophet to bless his crimes. Mr. Otis Skinner makes this rascal, *Hajj*, convincing and even likable.

says philosophically, as he ousts a weaker beggar from his old seat beside the mosque. And then he squats ready to spend the night before exile in the old place and the familiar occupation.

"The Bagdad of the Arabian Nights is the general scene of the story, and the action is supposed to occupy one day. But what a day in the life of *Hajj*, the beggar! And how full of incident for the spectator 'Kismet' is, indeed, a rich mosaic of color, and, fortunately, the color is not all of carpenters and painters. Mr. Knoblauch has written in a charming vein, just the right one, in fact, to suit the tale he tells, and his serious incidents and dialog are shot through with a capital strain of humor.

"But *Hajj* himself is the most completely rounded figure. The others are chiefly attributes—of villainy, of piety, of avarice, of sensuality, as the case may be. They conform well enough to the general plan, and in guise and dress and manner to the requirements of the tale, providing the high lights or the shadows as required."

The influence of the Russians is beginning to show itself in many aspects of the modern stage. "The colors of the numerous costumes," points out the *Times* critic, "are strongly suggestive of the scheme that Leon Bakst has brought to the Continental stage from Russia." But aside from this there is ground for patriotic pride, as a *Tribune* writer shows:

"If 'Kismet' succeeds in conjuring up the spell of Oriental peoples, there will be an added interest in the fact that almost all the actors are Americans; the production is wholly American, without, by the way, any attempt to imitate or reproduce the English version, and most of the properties have been obtained here. The water and wine jars and some of the stuffs for costumes have been imported from Tunis. The muezzin's call to prayer from the minaret of the mosque is done by a Japanese. Outside of these few foreign notes, the whole Oriental symphony will be native work."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF CATHOLIC VIRTUES

HOW ARE American Protestants going to face the fact of the rapid increase in power of the Catholic Church? What is to be their attitude toward "this universal neighbor"? Many Protestant journals are trying to answer these questions, now more insistent than ever since the elevation of three Americans to the cardinalate. Their editors have written in many cases in so bitter and caustic a vein that their words would be profitless to quote. Occasionally, however, we find an expression of opinion which, while voicing Protestant criticism of Catholic belief and practise, is free from those railing accusations which the Archangel Michael durst not bring against his worst enemy. In this vein Dr. Frederick Lynch sets out to answer the queries put above. Is our attitude, he asks, "to be one of hostility and prejudice, such as our fathers entertained, or one of utmost cordiality and friendliness as to one of the same faith as ourselves?" "Are we going to waste our energies fighting a church which follows the same Master," he continues, "or unite with them against the common enemy of all good?" In *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), Dr. Lynch, who writes "The Optimist's" column, deals in the following broad-minded way with the question:

REV. FREDERICK LYNCH,

Who reminds Protestants that their energies should be directed against the common enemy of the church instead of at their coreligionists.

"This is a very serious question and must speedily be answered by the American people, for the Roman Church is becoming a powerful factor in American life. Some of us who spent our youth in country towns remember well the feeling that existed, of almost bitter hatred. This feeling was further fanned into flame by weekly papers, which came from Boston, if we remember rightly, and were full of most scurrilous stuff about the Church and its Irish adherents. Societies were formed of Protestants, which excluded all Roman Catholics, and spent their sessions hearing fearful tales of their doings, and denouncing the Pope. The members of these societies, as we recall them, spent much more time attacking the Roman Catholic Church than in assisting the Protestant Church of the community. Feeling ran so high in my home town in Rhode Island that many actually believed and repeated the story that great armories had been excavated beneath the Cathedral in Providence, and stocked with thousands of rifles for the day when the Roman Catholics should rise to seize the Government and install the Pope as king in a palace James Gordon Bennett was to build on the Hudson River (near New York, of course)."

The writer is frank to "admit that the Roman Catholic Church has not been altogether above criticism in this country." For—

"She has said and done many foolish things, not the least foolish of which, and quite typical, was the remark of Archbishop Farley the other day, to the effect that he hoped New York would soon have a Catholic governor. This nation has nothing to do with Catholic governors, nor Protestant—simply with good men and capable men. But every once in a while this Church does things and says things that mislead the Protestant section of the nation into believing the Church plays politics for ecclesiastical ends. And there is nothing this class hates more than any playing of politics by a church. The Roman Catholic Church, or certain sections of it, has justly laid itself open to criticism by demanding state money for church schools. This was a grave mistake, for the American people will never consent to any recognition of a particular denomination as a dependent of the Government. The other causes of fear are not as well founded. Of course, the descendant of the old Puritan stock hates any course that is not open, frank, and aboveboard, and he, no doubt, has got the impression sometimes that the Catholic Church practised more scheming and Jesuitism than is becoming in a democracy, and that she was more concerned in strengthening her own position than in forwarding the kingdom of God. But two priests, even two priests with a bishop added, do not represent the whole Church. The criticism of the Catholic immigrant by many Protestants, that he puts allegiance to the Pope above allegiance to country, has been answered by Pope Leo XIII. himself. He says: 'The Almighty has appointed the charge of the Roman race between two powers, the ecclesiastical and the civil: the one being set over divine, the other over human, things. Neither obeys the other within the limits to which each is restricted by its constitution.' As a matter of fact, the history of the Roman Catholics in the United States has been one of loyalty to the nation, and then—what good Christian does not put loyalty to the Kingdom of Christ first?"

From this point the writer gives "his own position," speaking as "the optimist":

"When he sees the paganism in our great cities, the utter indifference to religion of thousands of men, the worship of pleasure and the frenzy of the masses over sports, the frivolity of our modern life, the growing evil of divorce, the lessening sense of sin, the graft and corruption in business, the heedlessness of law amounting almost to anarchy, the denial on all sides of the sacrificial life as the true creed of humanity, he thanks God that the Roman Catholic Church is strong, for she is set like a flint against all these real menaces of our modern life. He had infinitely rather see her churches multiplying in Chicago than to see the low music halls, the gorgeous cafés, the halls of pleasure, and gilded halls of champagne and vice, and theaters, given over to nastiness, multiplying on every side. He had a thousand times rather see her preachers of judgment and of the righteousness God demands of men preaching on every corner than to have Nietzsche, Bernard Shaw, and Mrs. Glynn gaining increasing hold upon our people. This is what we Protestants have got to remember.

"We Christians have got a long, arduous, and fierce task before us in this century of combating the all-prevalent materialism with idealism, the wide-spread Epicureanism with the gospel of service and of mission. Are we going to waste our energy and our feelings in hating that which, in spite of some doctrines and practises, which we dislike, is with us, *on our side*, instead of welcoming any ally in the fight against the sin of the world? For, fundamentally, the Roman Church believes as we do: God, righteousness, the sacrificial life, the forgiveness of sin, Christ the only Savior of humanity, the unparted life of God, eternity in our hearts, the immortality of the soul. For our part, we have no time to waste in hating another Christian Church while we stand almost despairing before the thousand enemies of Christ. We count as our friend and fellow worker the great and good Cardinal Gibbons, when he says that the Roman Catholic Church 'stands for law and order, for liberty, for social justice, for purity. It works for the loyal observance of the Constitution, and obedience to the Government. It seeks to make better citizens, to destroy civic corruption, to spread the doctrines of right living and right thinking. It uses its vast influence to incorporate into the body politic the hordes of immigrants that come through our gates. By word and action it propagates the virtues of justice and charity. . . . Striving to maintain the home, that unit of a strong nation, she has vigorously condemned divorce, permitting only that kind of dissolution of the marriage bonds which is known as separation from bed and board'; and we count that man our enemy to be

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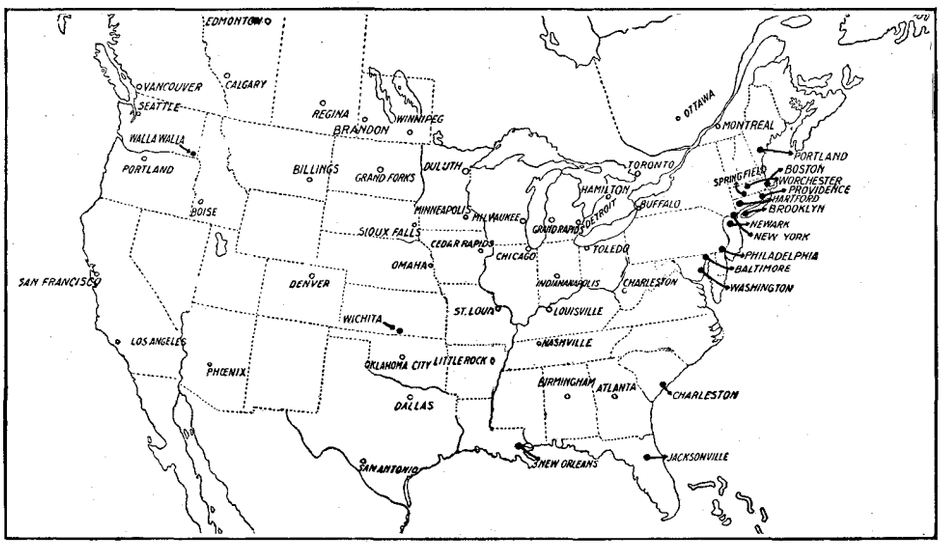
overcome who recently said: 'I am in this world simply to get out of it all I can for myself.'"

ENDING WOMAN'S MONOPOLY OF RELIGION

THE NEW THING in the Men and Religion Forward Movement is its emphasis on social service and on boys' work. Mr. Fred B. Smith, the central figure in the "battalion of thirty workers," says: "It's suicide if we don't go the limit this time on social betterment and the industrial situation. If the churches don't prove their sincerity and fearlessness on industrial wrongs this time, the door will never again be open to them." These words are quoted in Arthur H. Gleason's article in *Collier's* (December 23), and he gives one telling episode which shows how Mr. Smith deals with concrete examples:



Courtesy of "Collier's."

THE FIELD OF THE CAMPAIGN.

These are the cities to be invaded by the revivalists of the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

"Into a Middle Western town the revival dropt—a town torn by labor troubles. After the meeting, one of the manufacturers took Smith in his automobile out to his home. It was 10:30 o'clock at night when the two men entered the large living-room and found twenty employers of labor gathered.

"'You're all for labor,' said one of them, 'you and the rest of the speakers. You're all for the workingman.'

"Another manufacturer jumped up and denounced union men. Smith pulled out his watch. It was now midnight. The discussion had been brisk and even bitter.

"'Well, gentlemen, I'm going to my hotel, and I'm going to bed. You can continue the discussion if you wish to. But there's one thing you ought to do. Go get a concordance and look up all the references to murder in the Bible. For you've got murder in your hearts.'"

The path of the revival is dotted with social conversions, we are told. For in addition to winning people to "accept Christ," the movement is "inducing employers of labor to give better treatment to employees, freeing class-conscious workingmen from bitterness, and bringing all hands together in the job of rescuing boys." For example:

"The city of Columbus, Ohio, had been having a nasty street-car strike, with bad feeling all around. Some of the men roaming the streets had devised a murderous chant, which they sang when an automobile went past them. It had words telling how 'We'll pull you out and climb in ourselves.'

"Raymond Robins went for them in a labor meeting. 'You fellows are as yellow as the others whom you're fighting,' he said, 'when you go around singing stuff like that. Swapping occupants in a motor-car isn't going to help things.'"

The writer gathers up some facts here and there to show the method of work and the effectiveness of its operation:

"The owner of one branch of a great food trust lowered the price and increased the size of the loaf of bread he was selling.

"The owner of a brick industry went out from the social-service talks and ripped the roof off his long, dark plant, and put in a glass roof, so that the day's work can be done without damaging eyesight. And he has begun on a restaurant, so that the girls can eat in a decent place, instead of in the center of smoke and dirt.

"One effect of the revival in each of the towns has been to double the attendance of men and boys in Bible-study groups. Another has been to win new church-members, and to regain old-timers who had become backsliders. In South Bend a number of men gave a promise that they would 'win one other man to Christ' between the time of the revival and this present week. A young Y. M. C. A. worker was told that a class of one hundred men and boys would form itself, if he would take it. In each of the towns 'under conviction' a change has been wrought in the personal life of one and another—gains in unselfishness, in seriousness of purpose, in direction of effort. Washington Gladden characterizes the meetings as 'light and power, no noise.'

"A young business man said that the revival had made him feel like a piece of luggage in the steamer's hold marked: 'Not Wanted on Voyage.'

"'I'm going to rip that label off,' he said; 'I've found my job.'

"By its wise and fundamental work for boys, the revival has won all sort of persons, unmoved by appeals to salvation, and uninterested in the clash between capital and labor. By accenting the value of athletics and outdoor sports, Sunday-schools are being built up which had grown chilly and deserted on routine lesson pamphlets. Here is the line of talk that wins recruits:

"'If you can't put up a big boys' club, use the church. Use the building you've already got. If the boys won't come to Sunday-school, take them into the woods each Sunday for a day's outing. Then, after a good feed, when you're sitting around the fire, talk with them. Take Christianity out of cold storage. There's a wonderful energy in the spirit of American manhood. It only needs to be directed. It is ready to turn from gain. We want the boys.'

"And recently, in Trenton, four hundred boys under eighteen years of age held a meeting to decide how they could further the revival.

"'The women have had charge of the church work long enough,' was their sentiment, too.

"To make the boys' work hum, the movement lifted over the General Secretary of the Boy Scouts of America. An excellent book on sex hygiene called 'From Youth into Manhood' is given to the boys. A boy-specialist is assigned to the work in each city.

"An elderly resident of Minneapolis, with more money to spend than he has years to live, went down into the heart of his city and started a boys' club, building and all. 'I had to,' he stated.

"One of the Movement men said:

"'This is splendid, but it is only for the few years of your life, and then the work is ended.'

"The next day the convert came to the expert and said:

"'Don't worry. I've endowed it.'

"To every household in South Bend, Indiana, a pamphlet by a wise physician has been distributed, telling parents how to instruct children in sex hygiene.

"Such are a few of the results of this nation-wide, modern revival—so novel in its preliminary work, its type of conversions, its quiet educational meetings, its follow-up work."

No such "commanding and all-conquering personalities" are

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at the helm of this movement as figured in the times of Moody and Spurgeon and Finney. "But the program is more definite, more scientific." Thus:

"More men are on the team, the special needs of the town are better met. For one great spirit on fire it substitutes many excellent practical men doing a useful piece of work. It is less of a bonfire, but it supplies a permanent dynamo.

"Its organization is a pliable and very skilful affair. It is backed by a 'Committee of 97,' who are largely prominent business men and executives scattered throughout the nation. The chairman of that committee is James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York. Of the $100,000 of money subscribed by 30,000 persons to finance the movement, $5,000 was given by J. Pierpont Morgan and about $40,000 by the '97.'

"The campaign manager in Detroit—a man who gave up a $4,000 job as field manager of a mercantile concern—said of the revival:

"'Capitalized by the money and brains of the biggest business men of the country, the movement is going after souls in just the same way that the Standard Oil Company goes after business.'

"Sunday, April 28, 1912, will be Conservation Day at the continental headquarters in New York. New England has planned a yearly congress to sum up results, and it is hoped that the Mississippi Valley and the Far West will each hold a congress.

"The organizations participating are: the Baptist Brotherhood, the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, the Brotherhood of Disciples of Christ, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Congregational Brotherhood of America, the Gideons (Commercial Travelers), the International Sunday School Association, the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, the Lutheran Brotherhood, the Methodist Brotherhood, the Otterbein Brotherhood (United Brethren Church), the Presbyterian Brotherhood of America, the United Presbyterian Brotherhood."

"THE FOOLISHNESS OF PREACHING"

MANY PEOPLE to-day have tacitly agreed that "the sermon is the least effective part of the church service," that "the sermon period is little more than a period of uncomfortable waiting" and that the "conventional sermon" is "a tradition which has survived into a generation for which it has lost its meaning." So the editor of *Harper's Weekly* affirms, commenting on a letter from an active church member, a professor in a Western university, who writes to him stating the problem of the ineffectiveness of the modern pulpit in some of the phrases just quoted. Whether there be any solution of the problem, this editor can not say, but he does think there are many reasons for its existence. And he proceeds:

"First, great public speaking is a rare and a high gift granted to very few, and granted, it would seem, as time goes on, to fewer and fewer. It never was granted to many, but in other days the minister had another power than that of his public speaking. The preacher when he was a *curé*, a parish priest, knew his souls as the shepherd his huddled sheep and could make direct appeal to the man, the woman, the child, sitting beneath him. His function was then a different matter. He was giving his own people the needed lesson, the immediate admonition, the tender encouragement, the spiritual solace they required from him. Under present conditions the minister rarely has even a bowing acquaintance with his whole congregation, and an intimate knowledge of the spiritual aspirations of probably not more than a dozen, if that many. His appeal from the pulpit must depend, not upon his knowledge of the needs of his people, but upon the universality of his knowledge and upon his power of penetrating the secrets and sorrows, the disappointments and feeblenesses of unknown lives. He must depend more than ever before upon the magnetism of his personality. No one wants to listen to a stupid man, a weak man, a dull man. The demand upon the preacher, then, is that he be more gifted than average men. Just think how many of us are stupid and dull and weak. Not only are the demands excessive, but more and more opportunities of social service outside the pulpit are open to men of spiritual aspiration. The work of the medical missionary, the social worker in the almost innumerable charitable organizations, of teacher, inspector, slum-worker, are taking men away from the pulpit.

"Secondly, the channels of information and of mental and spiritual upbuilding are now much more numerous than formerly. Books are so ubiquitous and so accessible, the number of writers and thinkers so multiplied over the earth that people are less and less trained to listen. When they do become passive enough to listen they demand art—music or trained and beautiful speech. Perhaps average discourse is apt to become apathetic when no one can answer back. Moreover, the drama, novels, music—indeed, all the arts nowadays—are self-consciously and deliberately inspiring. 'We live in a period of adventurous and insurgent thought,' writes a modern novelist, and no art can escape the influence of the all-pervading criticism leveled to-day at the customs and faiths upon which men's lives are based. It may be bad art to be didactic, but it is no art at all to be empty, and there is no doubt but that all the arts to-day try either to convey a doctrine or critically to examine doctrine. . . . The spread of general education, then, and the greater activity of all the arts, has had a neutralizing effect upon the power of the pulpit."

Moreover, as the modern preacher has often been reminded, he "has to compete for the interest of an audience often as well informed and as well read as himself." Now this very condition might make things interesting if the sermon were a period of open discussion, suggests the writer we are quoting, "but regarded as an exercise at which a large audience have to sit still and listen to an intellectual thesis which they feel quite as capable of handling as the preacher himself, it is often painful."

Then, of course, there are many other minor, external causes for the unpopularity of preaching. For instance:

"A preacher needs a well-trained, carrying voice; a good enunciation; a correct, if not a beautiful, command of language. It may seem puerile to insist that external culture aids a clergyman; the lack of it certainly can not nullify the influence of a great man or an impassioned speaker, but a careless training in the use of speech will undoubtedly be an extra deterrent to a mediocre man."

In his attempt to interest his audience the up-to-date preacher may choose any one of several varieties of sermon—"there is the doctrinal sermon, based on minute and often obsolete points of dogma; the literary sermon, supposed to appeal to the cultured; the political sermon, or the discourse on immediate public issues." But "to these types very few people confess to devout listening." So the writer in *Harper's Weekly* concludes, after noting the universality of thought in some of the great preachers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, that the type of sermon that is still effective, and must always be, is "the direct appeal to virtue; not to dogmas, for these change in form and meaning, but to the simple ethical content of Christianity." Finally—

"A simple statement of a great truth is not only compelling at the moment of deliverance, but it will not wear out. Intellectuality changes its garb with every generation, and much that appealed to our parents is sheer futility to us. Doctrines are temporary matters, but the will to submit to the larger good is eternal.

"Only the universal will still appeal to a large audience. The days when folk 'sat under' a minister to be instructed in definite obligations is passed. When Protestantism rejected an infallible church tradition and an infallible papacy, it rejected more than it knew. The whole theory of infallible knowledge was bound to follow, and the infallible Bible went in the wake. In the place of definite creeds and hedged beliefs there is in the world to-day a finer open curiosity as to the meaning of life, a deeper concern for conduct, an awareness of the just claims of all men, which is as truly religious as any acceptance of creeds. The letting down of sectarian barriers, the extinguishing of the old-time hatred of sects, will push the preachers into a wider field and force a deeper plowing. They must appeal to wider interests and search the deeper places of the human heart.

"The more active social life of the world to-day is an enemy to meditation, and yet it is only by meditation that a man can plumb the depths of his own being, can reach below that which is temporary, acquired, and external in himself to that which is the hidden, deep-lying reality—the universal life. When a man has the power to call out this part of himself, his utterance will always be listened to."

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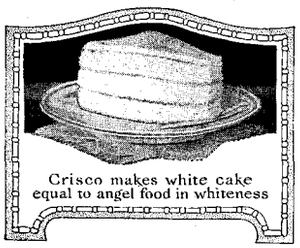
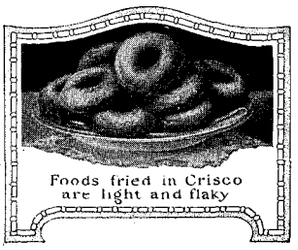

Crisco makes white cake equal to angel food in whiteness

An Absolutely New Product


Foods fried in Crisco are light and flaky

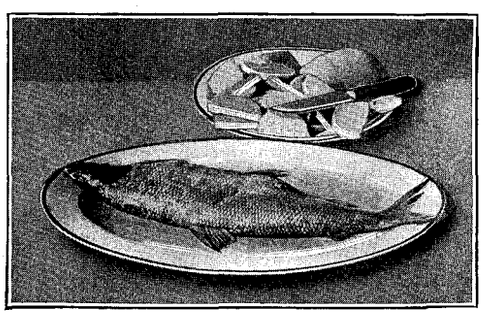
A Scientific Discovery Which will Affect Every Kitchen in America

TWO years ago, a new and heretofore unknown food was discovered. This discovery remained a secret while the food was submitted to every possible test. The many advantages of this new food may seem unbelievable to women who never have had an opportunity to use it, but they are now known, proven facts in domestic science schools and in hotel kitchens, where cooking is a science or business.

This product is purely vegetable and is to be used in cooking wherever you now use animal fats, such as butter or lard.

This Seems Impossible Until You Do it Yourself

YOU can fry fish in Crisco, and the Crisco will not absorb the fish odor! You then can use the same Crisco for frying potatoes without imparting to them the slightest fish flavor. Heretofore, you may have hesitated to fry fish because it meant the wasting of so much lard. With Crisco, not a drop need be thrown away; it can be used and re-used, which makes it very economical. Will you not make this fish and potato test and learn for yourself that it is possible to fry food after food in the same Crisco without imparting to one food the flavor of another?


Fry Fish, then Potatoes in the same Crisco. The Potatoes will not Taste of the Fish.

Dry Frying—A Radical Change

THERE is another unusual feature of Crisco which makes a radical change in frying. You have noticed that the quicker you fry, the better results you secure. All cook-books say "Heat your fat smoking hot." Lard smokes and burns at 400 degrees, and any temperature above this point is not practical, owing to the discoloration and quantity of smoke given off. You can heat Crisco very much hotter than lard (455°) and it will not burn nor smoke. To realize fully the advantages of this high frying point of Crisco, cook potatoes in it.

Crisco fries so quickly that a crust forms instantly and prevents absorption, thus the full flavor is retained and the potatoes are more healthful than when soaked with grease. The outside is a rich, golden brown and the inside is light and mealy, like a baked potato. No black specks spoil your food, and no "frying odor" permeates your dining-room and kitchen. When you use Crisco for frying, the improvement is so marked that you can see the difference at once.

Have You Hesitated to Eat Pastry?

FROM a standpoint of health, the discovery of Crisco is of great value. Pie has been called the great American dessert, and many have eaten it *in spite of the fact that they believed it to be indigestible.* Crisco makes foods more digestible. Doctors are the strongest advocates that Crisco has. Many physicians personally are recommending it to their patients, because the vegetable ingredients, of which it is made, are more readily assimilated than are animal fats. They know that Crisco has great nutritive value, and since its discovery you can eat freely foods that heretofore you could not digest.

A New Standard

UNTIL Crisco was discovered, butter was the standard for good cake-making. Crisco gives a richer, finer flavored cake than can be made with butter. Butter is nearly *one-fifth* water while Crisco contains no moisture, but is *all* shortening. Cake made with Crisco may be kept longer without loss of its original fine flavor and soft texture. Both table and cooking butter vary in flavor and richness during the different seasons. Crisco never varies. There is but one quality — the best. Every package is as rich as the first one. This unfailing richness, this absolute uniformity enable you to make your cake delicious with regularity. Your results in cake-making do not vary in the exasperating way they have done heretofore, so you never waste foods because they do not "turn out" well. You get actually better results than with butter, *at about half the cost.* Crisco makes as fine and wholesome a cake as rich cream, with an equally delicate and delicious flavor.

Butter Nearly One-fifth Water.

Crisco also keeps excellently. It does not become strong. It is so clean and pure in origin and manufacture that it stays sweet and fresh. Crisco is never sold in bulk, but is put up in immaculate packages, perfectly protected from dust and store odors. No hands touch it, no unsanitary paddles nor wooden boats. You are sure that every package of Crisco is wholesome.

Dip out a spoonful and look at it. You will like its very appearance, for it is a pure cream white, with a fresh, pleasant aroma. It is crisp and flaky, just the proper consistency to make it ideal for creaming in cake or for working into pie crust.

THESE are strong statements, but they are facts which you can prove for yourself. Give your grocer an order for a package today. It requires no experimenting—you use it where you now use butter or lard, and in just the same way. Make the fish and potato test; try it for "dry" frying; try Crisco pastry, Crisco white cake, best of all try Crisco biscuits, and you will become a Crisco enthusiast and realize why its discovery will affect every family in America.

On request we shall mail a fully illustrated booklet, showing many other advantages of Crisco, the new, and heretofore unknown, strictly vegetable product for frying, for shortening and for general cooking. Address Dept. A.

Sold by grocers at 25c the package except in the Far West

Crisco—Better than Butter for Cooking

Crisco is being placed in the grocery stores as rapidly as possible. If your own grocer does not yet keep it, you probably will find it in one of the other stores in your neighborhood; if not, we will send you by mail or express, charges prepaid, a full sized package for 25c. If you order from us, write plainly your name and address, and also let us have the name of your grocer. Not more than one package will be sent direct from us to any one customer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., Dept. A, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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The Evening Treat

NOTHING better on a winter evening at home than WELCH'S.

There's a zest, a cheer, in WELCH'S that has been saved for you from the October days when the big, luscious clusters of Concords reached perfection for us here in the Chautauqua grape belt.

Welch's
The National Drink
Grape Juice

is delicious, served plain. *The Welch Grape Punch*, many people think, is the best beverage of all. It is simply—*the juice of three lemons* and one orange, pint of WELCH'S, cup of sugar, pint of water.

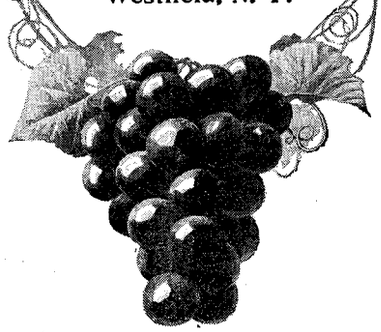
If you use a punch bowl, garnish with sliced fruits. Serve *very* cold.

Do more than ask for "grape juice" Ask for WELCH'S
—and get it

Write a postal to us this evening for our free booklet of recipes.

If unable to get Welch's of your dealer, we will send a dozen pints, express free east of Omaha, for $3. Sample 4-oz. bottle mailed, 10 cents.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, N. Y.



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MRS. COMSTOCK'S "HANDBOOK"

Comstock, Anna Botsford. Handbook of Nature Study for Teachers and Parents. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 938. Illustrated. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Pub. Co.

Nature study, as the term is now understood among teachers, may almost be said to have originated at Cornell University, where Mrs. Comstock was the moving spirit in its inception and propagation. It originated, as Mrs. Comstock tells us, in an effort, following the depression of industry twenty years ago, to improve farming conditions in New York State, and was at first only an attempt to introduce into certain schools those methods of simple instruction in that direction which had been followed by George T. Powell in connection with his conduct of Farmers' Institutes. The State assisted and regulated the movement, putting it in charge of the Cornell College of Agriculture, whence its development has proceeded and spread until the methods resulting from Cornell's experimentation have been utilized by school authorities throughout the country. As Mrs. Comstock was identified with the work from the start, it is peculiarly fitting that an encyclopedic volume on the subject should come from her pen. It is not a book for the pupil, but for the teacher—a guide to the biological side of the great subject, for the physics side is left for some one else to cover.

The author tells us that the chief obstacle to realizing the value that is possible in this study is the lack of knowledge in the teacher—the children are everywhere eager for information the ordinary teacher is unable to give. "The teacher does not know what there is to see in studying a plant or an animal; she knows little of the literature that might help her; and because she knows so little of the subject, she has no interest in giving a lesson about it." Years of experience have determined for the author the most practicable way of filling this need—furnishing a substitute for lack of training, and this method (of the present volume) she describes as follows:

"All the facts available and pertinent concerning each topic"—say, a toadstool, or an iris, or a turtle—"have been assembled in the 'Teacher's story' to make her acquainted with the subject; this is followed by an outline for observation on the part of the pupils while studying the object."

It would seem to the reviewer, who, altho not a practical teacher, knows something of the field and the matters discust, that Mrs. Comstock has admirably accomplished her purpose. There is little of the pedantry of science. As she wittily remarks, she has dipt into the well of science with a child's cup; but the cupful is pure! Great wisdom is shown by beginning with the nearest, most attractive, most easily observed objects, the birds. Much of high-school and college work in zoology is dust and ashes. Three years on the nervous system of a frog, the embryology of limulus, and the musculature of a mouse, leave the student as ignorant of the natural history of his neighborhood as when he began, and usually hating the whole thing. Such structural facts are of interest and value to the ordinary person only as they explain something he has already learned. It is only after it has caught his attention that a plant or animal does something that he is interested to seek by what means it is accomplished.

As for the information itself in this Handbook, it is not only copious but trustworthy—even tho one bad slip has been made in labeling the photograph of the moccasin-flower on page 525. The illustrations, hundreds in number, are largely from photographs, but many are diagrammatic and explanatory. The reading-matter is most entertaining in style, and the book is capitally printed. It ought to be of immense service to the cause of education and a continued source of gratification to its author.

BOOKS ON MANY THEMES

Cocke, Sarah Johnson. Bypaths in Dixie. Folk Tales of the South. With an Introduction by Harry Stillwell Edwards. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 316. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net.

In his introduction Mr. Edwards, who has himself revealed so much of the traditional life of the bygone "South," declares that a great amount of material remains, similar to that which Uncle Remus discovered to us, in the fund of stories with which the old-time negro mammy was wont to half coax, half terrify her infant charges. He introduces Mrs. Cocke as the happy preemptor of this new literary territory. "Every Southerner old enough," he assures us, "will recognize the absolute truthfulness of the scenes and methods therein embalmed [in these stories], and applaud the faithfulness with which she has reproduced that difficult potency, the gentle, tender, playful, elusive, young-old, child-wise mind of the African nurse in the white family." This is, no doubt, true. The excellence of the workmanship is apparent to any one; but only one to whose memory these tales appeal can appraise them at their true value. To others they will have mainly a scientific sort of interest as a contribution to comparative folk-lore, and as an evidence that youngsters could grow up into more or less sensible people in spite of what must have been a very dreadful sort of mental training, however excellent was the physical care accompanying it.

Andersen, Hans Christian, Stories from. Illustrated by Edmund Dulac. 4to. New York and London: Hodder and Stoughton; George H. Doran & Co. $5 net.

The finest of Andersen's exquisite and imaginative tales are here included, namely "The Snow Queen," "The Real Princess," "The Garden of Paradise," "The Mermaid," "The Emperor's New Clothes," and "The Wind's Tale." Those acquainted with Dulac's style as an illustrator need not be told that his twenty-eight pictures—for pictures and paintings they really are—enhance the splendor of broad page and generous print which make a real edition *de luxe* of this fairy-lore. Richly margined pages with paper of a delicate sage-gray are enclosed in a well-designed binding of silk and gold. It is, of course, a

(*Continued on page* 28)

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quickly relieves that feeling of exhaustion due to summer heat, overwork or insomnia.

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Repairs Cost 22.8 Cents per 1000 Miles

SWORN Statements

Every figure in this advertisement is supported by the SWORN statements of the car owners whose names, addresses, and detailed reports appear in our Upkeep Book. Shall be glad to send you a copy.

Mileage Registered

The Mileage credited each car was made by a regular stock-model Winton Six in the individual service of the owner, between the following dates, and was registered by odometer:

1911 records—April 1, 1911 to Nov. 30, 1911
1910 records—April 1, 1910 to Nov. 30, 1910
1909 records—Nov. 1, 1908 to June 30, 1909
1908 records—Nov. 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908

TOTAL Repair Expense

The repair expense charged against each car is sworn to by the owner as "the total cost of repairs on said automobile between said dates (exclusive of tire repairs)."

Passed Upon by Judges

Each mileage and expense report was passed upon and accepted by a Committee of Judges having no connection with the Winton Company. These Judges exercised their own judgment without restriction, and have themselves sworn to their annual decisions.

Dependable Figures

Every possible precaution has been taken to render these reports free from error, in order that automobile buyers might have for their consideration an absolutely reliable set of figures showing the actual cost of keeping a high-grade car in operation after purchase.

This is the Acid Test

REPAIR expense is the acid test of a car's merit. Low repair expense means vastly *more* than money saved. When repairs become necessary, expense is *only part* of the owner's loss. For, every time a repair is needed, the car owner loses some of his respect for his car, some of his pride in its ownership, and some of his faith in its merit.

Furthermore, every time a car goes into the repair shop, the owner suffers the loss of its use.

So that, financially and otherwise, the man whose car is undergoing repairs is, temporarily at least, worse off than the man who has no car at all.

Utility or Expense?

The motor car is a utility, pure and simple.

Its only value is in its ability to carry its passengers from place to place.

And the measure of its value increases in proportion as it is able to do this safely, quickly, quietly, comfortably, and *surely*.

A car in the repair shop fails *in every one* of these respects, and its failure costs the owner a repair bill that makes the car just that much more of an expense to him.

And the chagrin and humiliation of it all is that the owner thereby pays an additional price to make his car do the very work, service, that he supposed he paid for in the purchase price.

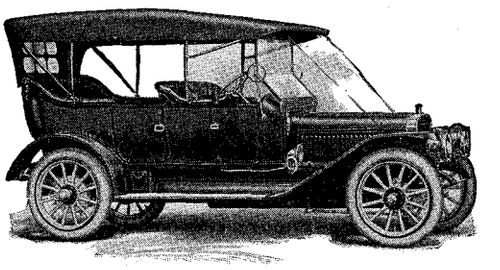
Little wonder, then, that repair bills and the losses they represent are the bugbear of motordom.

Little wonder, either, that car buyers want cars that will free them from repair expense burdens, annoyances, and losses.

The Winton Co. guarantees every statement made in

WINTON SIX

advertising to be true without qualification



Here are the Results for Four Years

Year	Cars	Total Mileage	Total Repair Expense
1911	20	394,333.9	$20.88
1910	10	165,901.9	6.96
1909	10	118,503.	127.30
1908	10	65,687.4	15.13
	Totals 50	744,426.2	$170.27

Grand Average— 22.8 Cents per 1000 Miles.

Repair Records for 1911

Car Owner	City	Total Mileage	Total Repair Expense
R. R. Reilly	Cincinnati	27,325	$1.20
S. J. Franklin	Millville, N. J.	25,290	None
‡Martin Daab	Hoboken, N. J.	24,221.4	.10
Mrs. Wm. E. Fox	New York	24,082.6	None
J. W. Strackbein	Chicago	23,970	None
F. M. Hauthaway	Boston	22,932	None
Mrs. Anna M. Hermes	Pittsburg	21,258	None
*J. E. Clenny	Chicago	21,133	None
W. B. Simpson	Chicago	20,551	None
F. H. Greene	New York	19,096	None
Dr. A. H. Hilsman	Albany, Ga.	21,505	1.25
E. W. Edwards	Cincinnati	19,084.1	None
Jas. W. Stevens	Chicago	18,960	None
A. S. Gilman	Cleveland	15,017	.25
E. M. Potter	New York	14,259	None
Chas. F. Lembke	New York	14,235	None
Earl B. Putnam	Philadelphia	17,396	7.32
Dr. Espy L. Smith	Chicago	16,531.7	10.76
Henry Hall	Philadelphia	13,853	None
W. R. Noone & Co.	Boston	13,634.1	None
	Totals	394,333.9	$20.88

*Same car four years. ‡Same car two years.

These Owners are Satisfied

Winton Six owners know the joy of freedom from repair bills.

These sworn figures show how Winton Six owners, traveling stupendous mileage, in all parts of the country and in all seasons, during four years, were free from the repair expense bugbear, and had *always at their service* a car ready and able to carry its passengers from place to place, safely, quickly, quietly, comfortably, and *surely*.

Winton Six owners know from experience the meaning of *satisfaction*.

What the Winton Six has done for four years in the service of these owners *it can do for you*, for the Winton Six today is the same car we have been making continuously since June 1907—four years without requiring a single radical change in design or construction.

Fifth Year of Success

In its fifth year of success, the Winton Six has a 48 H. P. *self-cranking* motor, ball bearing multiple-disc clutch and four-speed transmission, 130 inch wheel base, spacious and comfortable *four*-door body with operating levers *inside*, electric dash and tail lights, Booth Demountable rims, and 36 x 4½ inch tires all around. Price $3000. Compare it with cars costing $5000 or more.

Let us send you our library-size catalog, together with our Upkeep Book that gives complete data covering the cars that placed the world's lowest repair expense record at 22.8 cents per 1000 miles.

The Winton Motor Car. Co.

The World's First Makers of Sixes Exclusively

77 Berea Road **Cleveland,—Sixth City**

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CHICAGO . Michigan Avenue at 13th St.
BOSTON . 674 Commonwealth Ave.
PHILADELPHIA . 246-248 No. Broad St.
BALTIMORE . Mount Royal at North Ave.
PITTSBURG . Baum at Beatty St.
CLEVELAND . . 1228 Huron Road
DETROIT . . 998 Woodward Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS . . 16-22 Eighth St. N.
KANSAS CITY . . 3324-3326 Main St.
SAN FRANCISCO . . 300 Van Ness Ave.
SEATTLE . . 1000-1006 Pike St.

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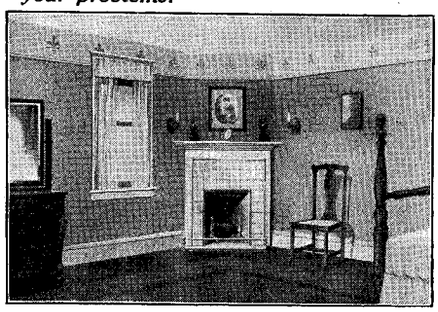
With our Complete Line of Waterproofing Compounds, Dampproof Coatings, Scientific and Technical Paints and Enamels, we are in the best position to solve your problems.



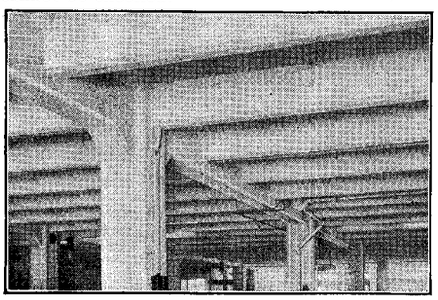
Walls and Ceilings Finished with ASEPTICOTE
Woodwork and Mantel Finished with SNO-WITE

TRUS-CON ASEPTICOTE

A flat, washable, durable, sanitary, decorative finish for interior walls. Perfectly aseptic and sanitary. Easily cleansed with soap and water. Most artistic in appearance. Manufactured in great variety of tints. Applied on interior surfaces of plaster, cement, brick, wood, burlap and metal.

TRUS-CON SNO-WITE

An enamel of the very highest quality for finishing interior surfaces of wood, metal, plaster and masonary. Produces a finish with a delicacy of tone, softness, whiteness and luster that cannot be excelled.



Walls, Ceilings and Columns Finished with

TRUS-CON INDUSTRIAL ENAMEL

A gloss coating of whitest white, with powerful light-reflecting qualities, for treating factories, work-rooms, enclosed light shafts, etc.

TRUS-CON FLOOR ENAMEL

Produces a tough, elastic and reasonably durable finish on all cement floors, rendering them washable, stainproof, oilproof and dustless.

Trus-Con Waterproofing Paste, integral waterproofing for concrete.
Trus-Con Stonetex, a liquid cement coating for stucco, concrete and brick.
Trus-Con Plaster Bond, a damp-resisting paint for interior of exposed walls.
Trus-Con Por-Seal, a transparent coating for dampproofing exterior masonry.
Trus-Con Edelweiss, a durable artistic enamel, for exterior surfaces.
Trus-Con Dairy Enamel, durable, sanitary enamel for dairies and creameries.
Trus-Con Laboratory Enamel, to resist chemical gases in laboratories.
Trus-Con Bar-Ox, most advanced protective coating for iron and steel.

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Consult us at this time regarding your present Waterproofing and finishing problems. We can help you. Let us send you our literature.

Trussed Concrete Steel Co.
436 Trussed Concrete Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(*Continued from page* 26)

book which none but lovers and friends of Andersen should possess. Those whose memories are stored with the doings of Gerda and the accomplishments of the Emperor of Japan's nightingale will be able to enter with enthusiasm into an examination of this fine example of the bookmaker's art.

Herbert, Agnes. Casuals in the Caucasus. With 22 illustrations. 8vo. New York: John Lane Co. $4 net.

Ostensibly this is a description of an ibex hunt in the Caucasus. But the Englishwoman who writes it, and who calls it "The Diary of a Sporting Holiday," makes it a great deal more than the mere chronicle of a hunting expedition. The principal persons appearing in this diary are: the writer and her two cousins—one of them a sportswoman, the other, Colonel Kenneth Baird, an ethnologist. These three people, veteran travelers all of them, have the best of times and the most stirring adventures together, and the reader finds his interest divided between the excellent and really informing descriptions of the Caucasus and its picturesque inhabitants, and the personalities of these agreeable cousins who manage to diffuse their good humor and their appreciation of what they see over many a page that a less experienced writer would fill with the mere dry pickings of the tourist. Any one, however, who recalls Miss Herbert's "Two Dianas in Somaliland," and "Two Dianas in Alaska," need not be assured that this energetic votary of pen and rifle has discovered the art of interesting her readers. Moreover, she appears to be an excellent shot, a keen observer, and a sympathetic companion with a fine instinct for a good anecdote—hence, it is not extraordinary to find her book on the Caucasus a highly entertaining bit of travel literature.

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. Illustrated by Hugh Thomson. 4to, pp. 195. New York and London: Hodder and Stoughton; George H. Doran & Co. $5 net.

There are some artists whose genius seems to have taken that exact direction which fits the possessor to become the illustrator of a certain writer and a certain period. In looking through this luxurious volume, with its heavy paper, broad margins, and bold type, we find the very ideals of Sheridan reflected in the tinted plates and pen-drawings of Mr. Thomson. Here are the belles and the fine gentlemen of the Georgian era, the buck and the squire, Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Joseph Surface Crabtree, and Lady Teazle—all in their habits as they lived. When we examine such a volume as the present, we recall the fact that the beginning of printed books was conspicuous for blazoned paper and many-colored miniatures. Few ancient volumes can, however, surpass the splendor of this production of Sheridan's classic masterpiece, which remains to-day one of the crowning glories of the English comic muse. The book reflects credit upon the press that issued it, the artist who designed the plates, the printers that struck them off, and is likely to serve well on a drawing-room table to be turned over at intervals as a refreshing relief from the ordinary illustrated literature of the serial class.

Leamy, Edmund. The Golden Spears. Pp. 180. New York: Desmond Fitz Gerald, Inc. $1.

This is a special American edition of the Irish fairy-tales by Edmund Leamy, and the third issue of the little book. In an introductory note Mr. T. P. Gill calls attention to the author's modesty and the absence of literary self-consciousness in the stories whose great charm lies in their unpremeditated art. "Turning to the Gaelic past, he strove to give to Irish children something which would implant in them a love for the beauty and dignity of their country's traditions." There are seven of these stories, each with a mythological basis, and told in naive and simple way. The style is direct, the language exquisite. Each tale abounds in poetic imagery and refreshing power, imparting to perfectly impossible achievements a plausibility and fascination that will win readers.

Wiggin and Smith. The Talking Beasts. A Book of Fable Wisdom by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. Decorative cloth, 12mo, pp. 380. Illustrated. Garden City, L. I.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

This is a collection of folk-tales and story-sermons, in which animals play the part of actors or talk with one another of wise and cunning things. If you are learned in fairy language, you will understand this animal conversation, whether in Ireland or Russia or far Cathay; and if you are not, the shrewdness of the moral will stick in your mind. But it is to youngsters the volume will especially appeal, and no book could be more suitable as a present for a thoughtful, imaginative child. From Æsop and La Fontaine to the almost unknown fables of India, China, and Japan, the authors have drawn together some hundreds of these short tales in which birds and beasts convey pithily the wisdom of the ages, and each is told with charming simplicity and taste—those of La Fontaine, a group from the Spanish, and some others, in rimed verse of tripping measure. Very interesting and suggestive are the Eastern fables. Several are given from the Persian collection of Bidpai, who was sent to India to copy and translate a book prepared in Sanskrit, long before even Old-Testament times, for the instruction of young nobles and rajas, telling how they should govern. And under the heading "Fables from Hitopadesa" some of these very Sanskrit stories and maxims are to be read here. The stories of Arabic, Malayan, South African, Chinese, and Japanese animal fables have been drawn upon; and it is most interesting to see how the same idea is presented by these far-separated peoples, the jackal or jackdaw of one region taking the same place in the stories as the coyote or fox or crow of another country. The collection is illustrated by tinted drawings of great merit by Harold Nelson; and Mrs. Wiggin prefaces the book with a most delightful introductory essay on the fable and its part in the growth of literature and popular knowledge. The book is an admirable addition to "The Children's Crimson Classics."

Surtees, Robert Smith. Handley Cross, or Mr. Jorrocks's Hunt. Illustrated by Cecil Aldin. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. x., 363; x., 372. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

Sixty or so years ago our grandparents and parents were vastly entertained by the inimitable adventures of Jorrocks, the English cockney grocer, who indulged in sport in spite of the many farcical mishaps arising out of his unfitness for it, and his facility for lending a guileless ear to the wily tales of unscrupulous adventurers. In those

(*Continued on page* 30)

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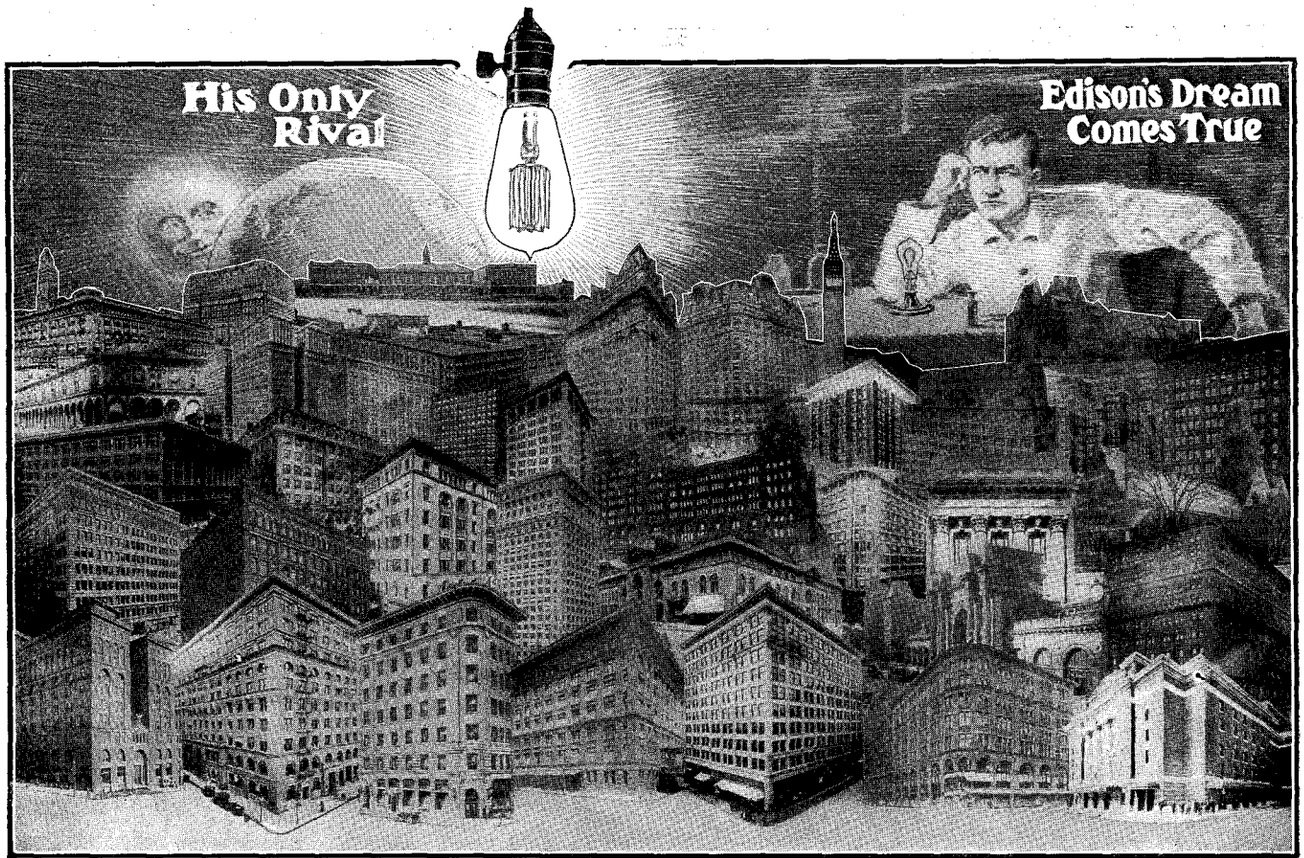

Siegel-Cooper, NEW YORK. Iroquois Hotel, BUFFALO. Normal and Latin School, BOSTON. Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, NEW YORK. Billings Hall, Wellesley College, WELLESLEY. Herald Building, NEW YORK. Hudson Terminal Building, NEW YORK. Fred. Loeser & Company, BROOKLYN. Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, PHILADELPHIA. Martinique Hotel, NEW YORK. Onondaga Hotel, SYRACUSE. Colgate Building, JERSEY CITY. Citizens Savings & Trust Building, CLEVELAND. Carnegie Building, PITTSBURGH. Hamburger's Department Store, LOS ANGELES. Bellevue Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO. Southern Building, WASHINGTON. Rockefeller Building, CLEVELAND. Wells-Fargo Building, PORTLAND. Broad Street Station, PHILADELPHIA. Carson-Pirie Scott & Company, CHICAGO. First National Bank Building, CLEVELAND. Memorial Hall, Harvard University, CAMBRIDGE. Monadnock Building, SAN FRANCISCO. Dey Brothers Store, SYRACUSE. Times-Star Building, CINCINNATI. Land Title & Trust Building, PHILADELPHIA. Auditorium, CANTON. North (or B. & M.) Station, BOSTON. Central Building, NEW YORK. Omaha National Bank Building, OMAHA. Chamber of Commerce, PORTLAND. Peoples Savings Bank, SACRAMENTO. Pittsburgh-Lake Erie R. R. Station, PITTSBURGH. Higgins Building, SAN FRANCISCO. Gimbel Brothers, PHILADELPHIA. Boston Opera House, BOSTON.

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IF *all* the buildings lighted by Edison Mazda Lamps could be grouped together the result would be a city composed of the leading hotels, largest stores, most modern office buildings, banks, theatres, colleges, schools, museums, hospitals, factories, railroad stations, municipal and private buildings of all kinds—and hundreds of thousands of homes.

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Begin today to use this lamp that gives nearly three times as much light as the ordinary carbon filament lamp consuming the same amount of current.

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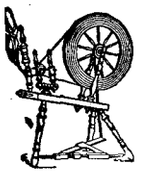

Registered Trade Mark *Established Half a Century*

Annual Sale of Table Linens

As usual during January we shall offer a very attractive collection of Table Cloths and Napkins at reduced prices. These are goods of our regular standard quality consisting of broken lots and patterns we are discontinuing. Many of the designs are as good as anything in our stock to-day and are exceptionally good value at the prices offered.

Napkins (per dozen)

Breakfast Size, at $2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5.50.
Dinner Size, at $3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50, 5.25, 6.00, 6.25, 6.50, 7.25, 8.00, 10.00, 12.75.

Table Cloths

2 x2 yds., $2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 5.00, 6.00, 9.50.
2 x2½ yds., $2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.75, 4.00, 4.75, 5.75, 6.25, 7.50, 8.50.
2 x3 yds., $3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.50, 6.25, 7.00, 8.50, 9.50, 10.00, 14.50.
2 x4 yds., $6.50, 7.25, 7.50, 8.00, 9.50, 12.75.
2¼x2¼ yds., $3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00, 6.50, 8.25, 9.25, 10.00, 11.50.
2½x2½ yds., $4.40, 5.25, 5.75, 6.00, 6.75, 7.25, 8.50, 9.75, 12.50, 13.50, 14.25.
2½x3 yds., $5.25, 6.25, 7.50, 8.25, 9.00, 11.75, 12.50, 13.00, 17.50.

We also offer at this sale a very attractive collection of Towels and Towelings, Blankets, Bedspreads and Quilts, French and American Lingerie and Corsets, Ladies' Outer Garments, Hosiery, Neckwear, etc.

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James McCutcheon & Co.
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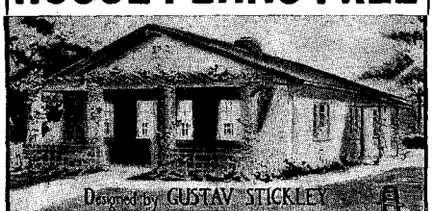

Send 6 cents for a copy of **"24 CRAFTSMAN HOUSES"** showing exterior and floor plans of 24 houses that cost from **$900** up to build. To interest you in our magazine, **"THE CRAFTSMAN,"** our **Free House Plans,** and in Craft articles, we will also send you a beautifully printed 32-page booklet entitled "The Craftsman House." If you are interested at all, both of these books will be very useful to you.

"THE CRAFTSMAN IDEA" means REAL HOMES, not mere houses: it shows you how to save money on useless partitions—how to avoid over-decoration, how to get wide sweeps of space (even in a small house), restful tones that match and blend—and enables anyone to always have a beautiful and artistic home.

"THE CRAFTSMAN MAGAZINE" treats of building, furnishing and beautifying homes—of art—embroidery—cabinet work—and kindred topics. In the Magazine each month are published the plans of two new and entirely different houses. Already we have shown 125 houses, and you can have your own choice.

"CRAFTSMAN HOMES," by Gustav Stickley, 205 pages, beautifully bound and printed, treats of home building, home making, home furnishings in full.

"The Craftsman," Ben. Wiles, Circ. Manager
Room 298 41 W. 34th Street, N. Y. City

The *right* exhaust horn is here

The horn that is easy to attach and self-clearing; is operated without expense or bother; and produces a characteristic, unobjectionable warning *graduated to the speed of your car*—mild when that is sufficient, far reaching when necessary—instantaneous in action, always effective.

WAYMAKER HORN

The Waymaker is right—equal to any emergency, it solves the problem of automobile signaling. It is made in **four sizes to fit** all cars from the smallest up to the big "six cylinder."

Prices are (**foot control**) $8.00, $7.00, $8.00 and $9.00 each, including coupling, cable, pedal, etc., ready to attach. **Hand control,** from steering wheel, $4.00 extra.

Send for descriptive booklet L. Mention the car you run.

The Waymaker Horn is fully protected from infringement, and is meeting with the endorsement of the best trade everywhere. We can supply you through your dealer, or direct from our agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis. **Manufactured by**

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.
J. Ellwood Lee, President

"Turns *Miles* into *Smiles*"

(*Continued from page* 28)

days John Leech and H. K. Browne lent their humorous pens to pictures of Jorrocks's escapades. Now Mr. Cecil Aldin, known to all as a brilliant illustrator of English inns and coaching days, the exploits of the hunting-field and the stream, and of dog life in all its forms, has made many clever drawings for this old work, instinct with the spirit of the author and his times.

Cooper, Frederic Taber. Some Representative American Story-Tellers. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Cooper last year wrote a number of kindly critical essays in *The Bookman.* These he has now amplified into the present critical analysis of the work of several of our most prominent American "story-tellers," a discriminative term applied by him to those "who hold the attention by the spell of the spoken word." The writers chosen are, Marion Crawford, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Winston Churchill, Robert W. Chambers, Ellen Glasgow, David Graham Phillips, Robert Herrick, Edith Wharton, Booth Tarkington, O. Henry, Gertrude Atherton, Owen Wister, Frank Norris, and Ambrose Bierce; and if occasionally they are reproved for their minor faults, there need be no complaint that their just meed of praise is withheld. For purposes of reference there is given a suggestive bibliography and chronological list of published works and publishers, a list of critical and biographical articles, and a small collection of reviews of the most important works. There is also a photograph of each writer.

Miles, Nelson A. Serving the Republic. Pp. 314. New York and London: Harper & Bros. 1911. $2.

This is a stirring and varied record of the life of Nelson A. Miles, a major-general at the age of twenty-four, who served in most of the important battles of the Civil War, brought to a close the Indian wars, brought in Chief Joseph and Geronimo, subdued Porto Rico, and was commander of the United States Army in the war with Spain. Naturally his experiences, related by himself, are vivid with matters of the keenest interest, but we are a trifle disappointed that he sheds on well-known facts of history little personal light. His descriptions, particularly of his Civil War campaigns, seem too much like mere statistical records without personal experiences. What we look for and miss is the personal point of view and recollections of vital incidents touched with the glow of his own imagination—something to reveal the man as well as the soldier. In his account of the Indian wars, he is more successful and thrilling, and reveals his intense devotion to his Government's best interests even under personally difficult and discouraging circumstances. General Miles's estimate of the Indians and their good points is worthy of notice. "They had courage, skill, sagacity, endurance, fortitude, and self-sacrifice of a high order. They had rules of civility in their intercourse among themselves or with strangers, and in their councils. Some of these we could copy to our advantage." The chapters dealing with the Indians are characterized by the utmost fairness and justice. In the description of the railroad strike in Chicago, in 1894, and his part in the solution of that problem, General Miles gives

(*Continued on page* 32)

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Exchanging a Habit for a Habitation

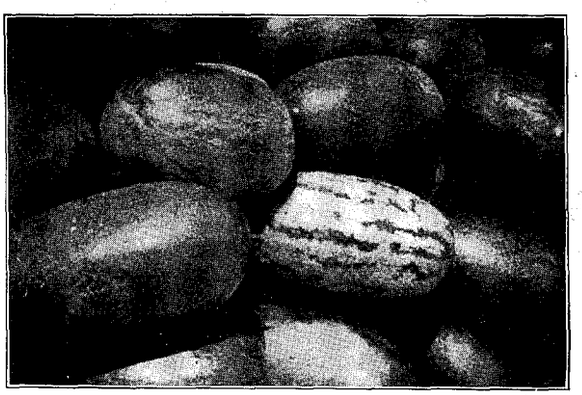
By FRANKLIN O. KING

The most Independent man in the World to-day is the Farmer—the Producer. Upon his land he grows Everything necessary for himself and his Family—at the Lowest Cost of Production.

Ask the Automobile Manufacturer who bought the majority of his Cars during 1910, and He will tell You—The Farmer. Ask the Piano Maker where he is shipping his instruments by the Carload, and he will tell You—The Country Towns.

The Remedy for the Evils existing in our over-crowded Cities to-day is the Movement—BACK TO THE SOIL. The City Toiler—The Workingman—The Clerk—The Office Man—all must look to the SOIL for the Opportunity to Break Clear from the Eight O'Clock Bell, the Tyranny of the Boss, and the Diminishing Chance.

This is a Subject that interests You, Personally, and I want to ask You a Personal Question: How much better off are You than Last Year, or the Year before That? Perhaps Your Wages are a little higher, but haven't your Expenses more than kept pace with that Increase? Aren't you paying a little more for your Clothes and your Meals, and don't you smoke more Expensive Cigars and More of them than Formerly? If it isn't Cigars, it may be something else—some more Expensive Habit.



Delicious Watermelons Grown at Danbury

A Man Begins To Go Down Hill at Forty, and the time may come when a Younger Man—perhaps a Cheaper Man—will fill your Job. The Man-Who-Looks-Ahead will prepare himself for that time by getting a Home. My advice to You, therefore, is to Get a Home while You are able to do so—and Begin Now.

I would further advise you to Get a Home in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas where you can grow Three Big Crops a Year on the same Soil.

* * *

Please send me your Book—Independence with Ten Acres.

Jan. 6 issue, Literary Digest.

Get a Home where nearly everything produced in Temperate and Sub-Tropical Climates is grown in the greatest Profusion, and where Irrigation and Fertilization do not eat up the Profits your Hands create. Come where Health, Prosperity, and Happiness await You and where you can soon look the whole World in the Face and say: "I Owe No Man a Dollar."

We have sold more than 30,000 acres in Gulf Coast, Texas, in the Houston-Galveston-Bay City district to Hard-headed Farmers, from the North. These men exercise as much care and judgment in selecting their land as does the experienced banker in buying an issue of bonds. Our Company is to-day offering 10, 20 and 40-acre tracts—allowing you five years, and six years, to pay for your land.

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of $300 to $500 an Acre in Gulf Coast, Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than $1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in Our Country? If You Do Not know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get our Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growing Crops, etc.

What would You think of a little Town of about 1,200 People situated near our Lands, where they ship on an average of $400,000 worth of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, Etc. a Year? During 1910 this Community shipped nearly $100,000 worth of Strawberries alone.

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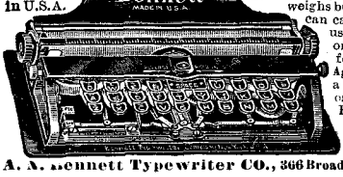

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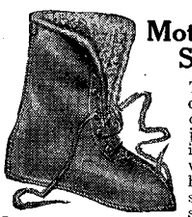

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(*Continued from page* 30)

a virile and interesting account. All will be glad to read the record.

Royce, Josiah. William James, and Other Essays on the Philosophy of Life. Cloth, pp. 301. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

The essays in this volume are gathered from addresses delivered by Professor Royce within the last five years. The most recent is the Phi Beta Kappa Oration at Harvard, in June, 1911, on "William James and the Philosophy of Life." The study of James's pragmatism, as appreciated and interpreted by the author's philosophical idealism, is extremely interesting, especially as James is to him not only "the interpreter of the ethical spirit of his time," but "a prophet of the nation that is to be." The second essay, "Loyalty and Insight," summarizes the well-known "Philosophy of Loyalty," and shows its contact with metaphysical idealism. A third is a study of the question, "What is Vital in Christianity?" in which Professor Royce outlines a discussion which he intends to develop more fully later. He also reviews recent discussion of the problem of truth, and defends his concept of "absolute truth" against the criticism of remoteness and unpracticality. The essay on "Immortality" partakes of the nature of a defense of the idealistic hypothesis. The collection will be suggestive to the general reader in philosophy as well as to those interested in the development of Professor Royce's own system.

Pennypacker, Samuel W. The Desecration and Profanation of the Pennsylvania Capitol. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell.

This is a reply to the charges of wholesale graft that have assailed the builders of the Pennsylvania State Capitol, at Harrisburg. The men responsible for designing, building, and furnishing this handsome and expensive structure are declared innocent of any wrong-doing, and their detractors are flailed without mercy. Those who wish to read the "other side" of this famous case, whose odium drove one man into insanity and several others to their graves, may have the opportunity in this book by Pennsylvania's former governor.

Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. Two Years Before the Mast. Pp. 553. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1.50 net.

The fact that a book of narrative first published in 1841 has still enough vitality to warrant a handsome new edition, with colored plates and an added chapter bringing it down to date, is proof that it is better worth reading than many a brand-new story. Those who like the old romantic days of the sailing-ship will find this account of a sailor's life of sixty years ago a delightful piece of reminiscence.

Lang, Andrew. The All Sorts of Stories Book. Crown 8vo, pp. 378. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

Dear to the heart of the nursery, and, if it were confest, to minds accustomed to sterner literary fare, is Andrew Lang's Fairy Book series. In many a library the greatest favorites are the now battered volumes of folk-lore in their different-colored bindings, which used to make their annual appearance in time for Santa Claus's mail-bag. This time Mrs. Lang has collected from all sorts of sources tales of fiction and of fact, and Mr. Lang has given them one of his whimsical introductions. Then, too, H. J. Ford has drawn five colored and forty-three other drawings for it,

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so that it is a joy and a delight. Folk-lore of nations has been called to its aid. There are classical myths, such as the labors of Hercules, the legends of Meleager and Bellerophon; picturesque stories of Alexander Selkirk, the real Robinson Crusoe, and of the hunted Charles II. in Cromwellian days; of Mrs. Rowlands, wife of a seventeenth-century Massachusetts clergyman, who was carried off and kept captive by redskins; of Ambrose Gwinnet who was hanged for murder and yet met the man he was supposed to have murdered, in America. Tho it is to be deplored that liberties have been taken with such old friends as The Three Musketeers, Monte Cristo, The Gold Bug, and Scott's Aunt Margaret's Mirror, yet childish fancy will not see anything wrong in the simple retelling of those wonderful tales.

Choate, Joseph H. American Addresses. 8vo, pp. 360. New York: The Century Co. $2 net.

Mr. Choate was born with the gift of speech, and these twenty speeches delivered between 1864 and 1910 are worthily representative of his commanding powers as Ambassador, advocate, and champion of peace. Few men have such an art of saying the right thing on the right occasion, or with such a dry wit. His style is illuminating, flexible, dignified, and eloquent, and, when need be, tinged with the best that there is in American patriotism. The addresses cover a wide range; the war in 1864, the Tweed Ring, Salem, the Hasty Pudding Club, Harvard Commencements, The New England Society; personal tributes to and appreciations of Rufus Choate, Farragut, Carl Schurz, Dr. Storr, C. F. McKim, Phillips Brooks, James Coolidge Carter, Florence Nightingale; and the niceties of his profession. Among these last are his opinions, valuable alike to young and old in his profession, on Trial by Jury, The Young Lawyer, The English Bar, and Our Profession. No one can lay down the book without deriving some lasting impression of a brilliant and sanguine intellect.

Parsons, Eugene. A Guide Book to Colorado. Illustrations, maps, etc. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 390. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Parsons here furnishes the tourist with a matter-of-fact handbook to Colorado which will become indispensable to every conscientious traveler to that wonderful region, now become so easily accessible. He tells of the State by counties, giving history and traditions, local features, special beauties, distances, rates, and outlining excursions, so that, whether one goes for a day or longer time, he may know how to equip himself, and may select his vantage-points with comfort and ease. An excellent map of the mountainous parts of Colorado is included, and a satisfactory index enables one to turn instantly to the paragraph he seeks. To these practical, statistical features, which make the book valuable as a real guide and assistant, are added a great number of well-chosen items of history, description, and legend, quoted from the books of travelers among the mountains, so that a veritable little encyclopedia results. Altogether the book may be strongly recommended, and if kept fresh in its information by frequent revision it ought to become a standard work of reference and meet with a wide and continuous sale.

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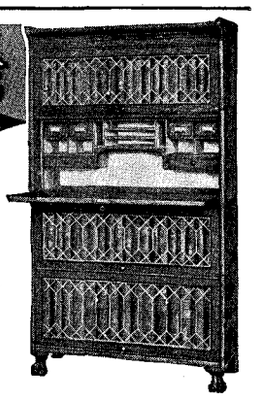

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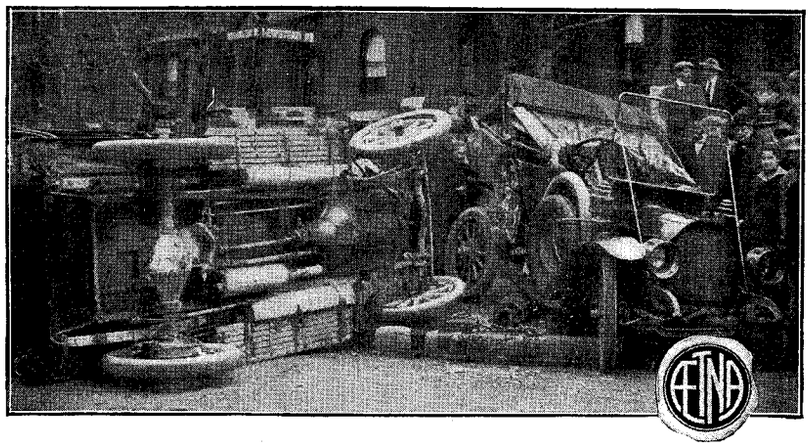

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Fingers crushed	4,503		120,144 73
Eye injuries	2,281		108,541.76
Elevator	320		89,420 29
Machinery	1,653		70,903.84
Assaults	434		52,998 86
Toes crushed	1,577		50,418.01
Stepping on nails or glass	1,668		45,647.52
House accidents (contact with furniture)	483		45,285.66
Hands lacerated on hooks, nails, etc	1,465		41,162 50
Bites by dogs or insects	788		31,973.20
Tripped over mats or rugs	237		19,514.54
Splinters in hands or feet	508		18,284.70
Motor boats	147		10,505 47
Fingers caught in electric fans	147		6,892.06
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LEE'S LAST MISSION

AT the close of the Civil War General Lee was offered all sorts of openings, ranging from valuable jobs in vaudeville to fixt positions in the realms of finance. But he refused them all. On one occasion he was approached with the tender of the presidency of an insurance company at a salary of $50,000 a year, and his declination on the grounds of unfitness was promptly met with the reply: "But, General, you will not be expected to do any work; what we wish is the use of your name." Then came Lee's famed reply. "Do you not think," said he, "that if my name is worth $50,000 a year, I ought to be very careful about taking care of it?" And so the time flew by, with lucrative proposals of every imaginable sort constantly appearing on the scene, and the aged Southern commander refusing all of them. "They are offering my poor father everything," said one of his daughters, "but the only thing he will accept is a place where he may earn honest bread while engaged in some useful work." Finally, the little college of Washington, in reality only an academy, with forty students and some three or four professors, made him a proposition. Lee was to be president at the salary of $1,500 a year, and he was to be assured of that position for the rest of his life. He accepted gladly, and that small Virginia institution, now known as Washington and Lee, immediately experienced a noble change. Lee founded the honor system, elevated the school's standards, called to his aid the most accomplished professors to be found, invited his old soldiers to send their sons to his tutorage at small cost, and in all ways made his presence felt as vividly in peace as in war. He knew all the students; he was as prompt at chapel as the chaplains; he audited every account; he presided at every faculty meeting; he studied and signed every report. And what is more, writes Thomas Nelson Page, in his new book on "Lee as College President" (Scribner's), he was feared and loved by every boy he knew—and Lee knew them all.

An invitation to visit him in his office was the most dreaded event in the student's life, tho the actual interview was always softened by a noble courtesy on the president's part into an experience which left an impress throughout life, and ever remained a cherished memory.

To one thus summoned, the General urged greater attention to study, on the ground that it would prevent the failure which would otherwise inevitably come to him.

"But, General, you failed," said the youth, meaning, as he explained afterward, to pay him a tribute.

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"I hope that you may be more fortunate than I," replied the General quietly.

On another occasion, a youth from the far South, having "cut lectures" to go skating, an accomplishment he had just acquired, was summoned to appear before the president, and, having made his defense, was told by the General that he should not have broken the rule of the institution, but should have requested to be excused from attendance on lectures.

"You understand now?"

"Yes, sir. Well, General, the ice is fine this morning. I'd like to be excused to-day," promptly replied the ready youngster.

It was occasionally the habit of the young orators who spoke in public at celebrations to express their feelings by indulging in compliments to General Lee and the ladies, and the reverse of compliments to "the Yankees." Such references, clad in the glowing rhetoric and informed with the deep feeling of youthful oratory, never failed to stir their audiences and evoke unstinted applause. General Lee, however, notified the speakers that such references were to be omitted. He said: "You young men speak too long, and you make three other mistakes: what you say about me is distasteful to me; what you say about the North tends to promote ill-feeling and injure the institution; and your compliments to the ladies are much more valued when paid in private than in public."

Among the students at this time were quite a number who had been soldiers, and were habituated to a degree of freedom. Pranks among the students were, of course, common, and were not dealt with harshly. But he let them know that he was the president. When the Freedmen's Bureau agent was hooted by a number of persons, two students who were in the party "were sent home," a phrase which General Lee preferred to "dismissal." One episode occurred which showed the strong hand in the soft gauntlet.

Prior to General Lee's installation as president, it had always been the custom to grant at least a week's holiday at Christmas. This custom the faculty, under the president's lead, did away with, and henceforth only Christmas Day was given as a holiday.

A petition to return to the old order having failed, a meeting of the students was held and a paper was posted, containing many signatures, declaring the signers' determination not to attend lectures during Christmas week. Some manifestation appeared on the part of certain of the faculty of giving in to the students' demand. General Lee settled the matter at once by announcing that any man whose name appeared on the rebellious declaration would be expelled from the college. And if every student signed it, he said, he would send every one home and simply lock up the college and put the key in his pocket.

The activity displayed in getting names off the paper was amusing, and the attendance at lectures that Christmas was unusually large.

Many stories have been told of his method of administering a rebuke where he thought it needed.

One was related by a gallant engineer officer to whose attention, when before Petersburg, the General had called some defect in the defenses which were under

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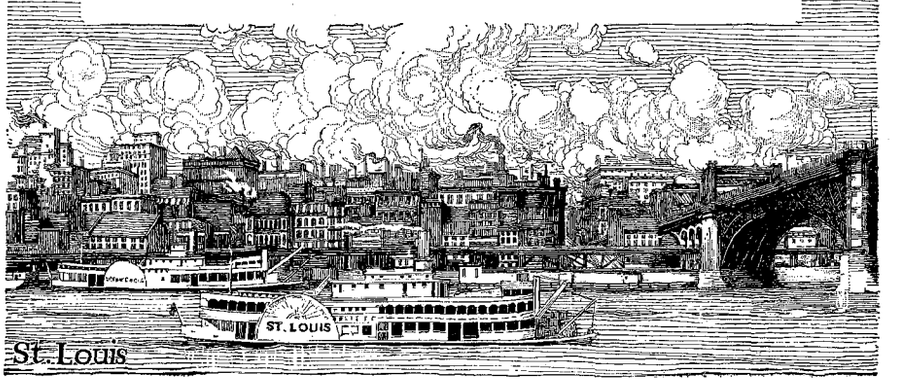

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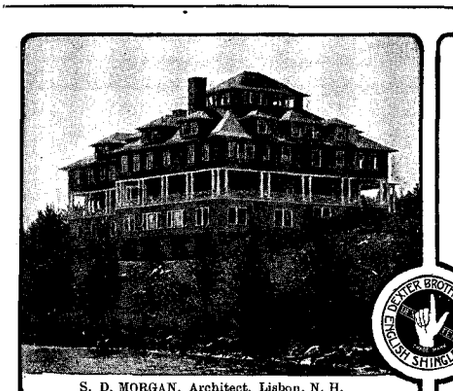
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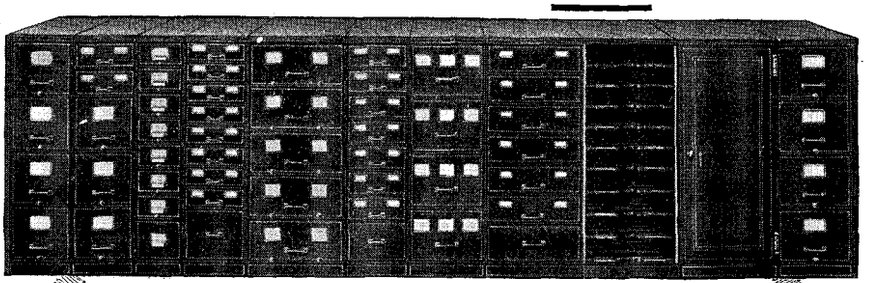

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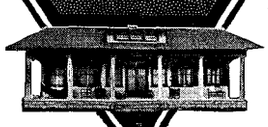

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his charge. The officer assured him that the matter would be attended to at once, and accordingly gave orders that it should be done. A day or two later the General met him and asked if the work had been done, and he, in good faith, said it had, on which the General said he would go and inspect it, and invited him to attend him. To his dismay, on the arrival at the spot, the work had not been done at all, and he found himself in the embarrassing position of having to explain that he had given orders to have it done. The General said nothing further, but soon after remarked on the mettlesomeness of the fine horse which the officer was riding, and the officer, glad to get off the subject of the neglected defenses, explained that it was his wife's riding-horse, but had proved so wild that he had taken it to get it suited to her hand. As they parted the General said quietly: "Captain, I think it might prove a good way to train that horse to ride him a little more over that rough ground along the trenches."

I can not forbear to relate a personal incident which, I feel, illustrated well General Lee's method of dealing with his students. I was so unfortunate while at college as to have always an early class, and from time to time on winter mornings it was my habit "to run late," as the phrase went. This brought me in danger of meeting the president on his way from chapel, a contingency I was usually careful to guard against. One morning, however, I miscalculated, and as I turned a corner came face to face with him. His greeting was most civil, and touching my cap I hurried by. Next morning I heard my name spoken, and turning I removed my cap and faced him.

"Yes, sir."

"Tell Miss ——" (mentioning the daughter of my uncle, General Pendleton, who kept house for me) "that I say will she please have breakfast a little earlier for you."

"Yes, sir." And I hurried on once more, resolving that should I ever be late again I would, at least, take care not to meet the General.

Craving due allowance alike for the immaturity of a boy and the mellowing influence of passing years, I will try to picture General Lee as I recall him, and as he must be recalled by thousands who yet remember him. He was, in common phrase, one of the handsomest men I ever knew, and easily the most impressive-looking. His figure, which in earlier life had been tall and admirably proportioned, was now compact and rounded rather than stout, and was still in fine proportion to his height. His head, well set on his shoulders, and his erect and dignified carriage, made him a distinguished and, indeed, a noble figure. His soft hair and carefully trimmed beard, silvery white, with his florid complexion, and dark eyes, clear and frank, gave him a pleasant and kindly expression, and I remember how, when he smiled, his eyes twinkled and his teeth shone. He always walked slowly and even pensively, for he was already sensible of the trouble which finally struck him down; and the impression that remains with me chiefly is of his dignity and his gracious courtesy. I do not remember that we feared him at all, or even stood in awe of him. Collegians stand in awe of few things or persons. But we honored

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him beyond measure, and after nearly forty years he is still the most imposing figure I ever saw. Efforts were made time and time again to induce him to accept a position at the head of some establishment or enterprise, the emoluments of which would enable him to live in ease for the rest of his life; but all such invitations he promptly declined. To one of these invitations urging him to accept a position " at the head of a large house to represent Southern commerce, . . . reside in New York, and have placed at his disposal an immense sum of money," he replied: " I am grateful, but I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them die on the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life." And how well he did it these last few illustrations will go far to show.

On one occasion, having learned, during a visit to a friend (Colonel Preston), that two little boys in the family were sick with croup, he trudged back next day in the midst of a storm with a basket of pecans and a toy for his two little friends.

As he rode in the afternoons on Traveler, he was often greeted by the children, to whom at times he extended an invitation to come and ride with him, and this invitation came to be a coveted honor. On another occasion, as he was riding, he came on two little daughters of ex-Governor Letcher, the elder of whom was vainly trying to get her six-year-old sister to return home. As General Lee rode up, she accosted him: " General Lee, won't you please make this child go home to her mother? " The General stopt and invited the lettle rebel to ride home with him, which she graciously consented to do, and was thereupon lifted up in front of him, and " was thus grandly escorted home." When the mother asked the other child why she had given General Lee so much trouble, she said: " I couldn't make Fan go home, and I thought he could do anything."

" THE SUN'S " NEW OWNER

JUST what William C. Reick will do in the dingy little *Sun* office which he has just purchased along with the control of that company is a question which rises in the minds of many who have been waiting in vain for another Charles A. Dana to direct the course of that famous daily. It is a question, says the New York *Evening Post*, which doubtless time itself will answer. For on the one hand we have one of the most capable, up-to-date, resourceful men engaged in newspaper work to-day, and on the other a newspaper office as chock-full of precepts and traditions as Congress itself. The *Sun* office is in reality more of a club than anything else, we are told, and there reporters, editors, cable and telegraph men, elbow one another on an equal footing. But to switch from the present and future and go back with *The Post* into the past of *The Sun's* new owner:

Reick is forty-seven years old, and has come along fast. He began his newspaper

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on Exhibit at the

Waldorf-Astoria

"Turkish Room"

From January 6th to 15th, in New York, during the National Automobile Show, our cars will be shown at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the comfortable "Turkish Room."

Readers of this announcement who are in New York at that time are cordially urged to inspect them.

This unusual exhibit itself is interesting and it exhibits an unusual car.

The Rauch & Lang meets every requirement of most people's definition of the word "correct."

Call at the Waldorf-Astoria between January 6th and 15th, and see if it doesn't meet yours.

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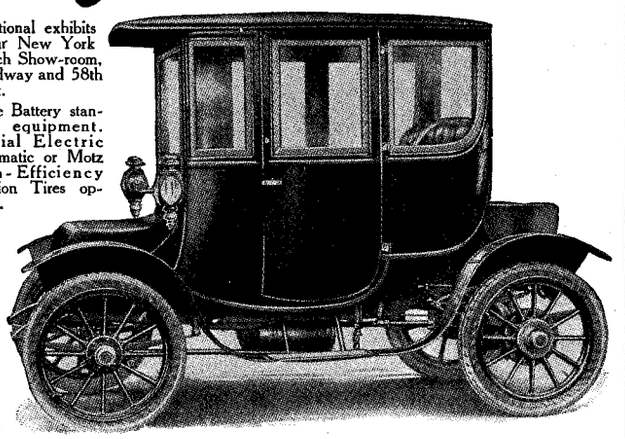
Additional exhibits at our New York Branch Show-room, Broadway and 58th Street.

Exide Battery standard equipment. Special Electric Pneumatic or Motz High-Efficiency Cushion Tires optional.



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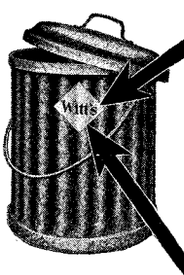
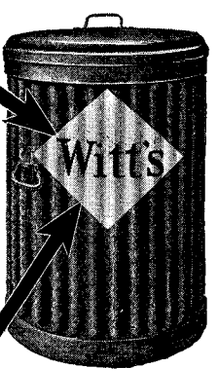
Witt's Can—For Ashes and Garbage Pail—For General Use



Witt's cans and pails stand the roughest usage without becoming battered, dented or leaky. They are made of steel, galvanized (rust-proof). The lid fits tight—keeps in dust and odors—keeps out dogs, cats, rats and flies. They are durable, sanitary, convenient—last twice as long as ordinary ones.

Look for the yellow label "Witt's" and the name "Witt" stamped in the top and bottom. If your dealer hasn't Witt's, write us and we shall see that you are supplied at once. Address Dept. K.

THE WITT CORNICE CO.,
2118-24 Winchell Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio



Look for the yellow label

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career in Philadelphia, his birthplace, twenty-eight years ago. He was educated in that city, and prepared for Harvard, but never had the advantages of a college training. But he had something that no college could give—an eye for a story and a nose for news. Also he had energy, force, and the physical strength to work many hours a day without losing speed. And he had ambition, too.

His chance came when he was working as the New Jersey reporter of the New York *Herald*. Some children were bitten by a mad dog in a New Jersey town, and Reick, putting two and two together, saw the chance to make a big feature for his paper. The Pasteur treatment for rabies was then in its infancy, and Reick suggested to James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of *The Herald*, that he take the children to Paris and have them treated by the eminent physician. Bennett saw the news value of the idea and jumped at it. He also called Reick over to Europe and made him editor of the London and Paris editions of *The Herald*.

He remained abroad about a year, and was sent back to New York in 1889 as city editor of *The Herald*. At that time the paper was sailing like a rudderless craft. It had plenty of competent men on its staff but none of them cared to take responsibility, in view of the personal peculiarities of its proprietor. Not so with Reick. He went "to it," to use the vernacular.

Reick built himself a small office and painted "City Editor" on the door, and from there he issued orders. He said "Yes" or "No," and what he said the staff did. After reading his papers in the morning, he would come out of his office and say, "This is the story of the day," or "Go after that," and all the time he was devising schemes to make the paper's circulation grow. He made friends and enemies among his associates, and did not fail to make friends outside.

One of Reick's theories about newspaper-publishing is that so-called society news makes circulation, and he did not omit to cultivate society, or that part of it which furnishes light breakfast-table gossip and stimulates the ambitions of the social climber. He got to know influential people, not a few of whom were capitalists, and it is possible that some of these men are interested financially in his new venture. One report has it that Clarence Mackay and James Stillman are his backers; another that Standard Oil men represent the financial power behind the throne. But there has been no official announcement about his associate owners.

When Reick was the autocrat of *The Herald*, there were stories about his having received big bonuses for his work, but these he declared to be untrue. He told an acquaintance once that Bennett had offered him something if he brought the paper's circulation up to a certain point. "I did it," he said, "after a good deal of hard work, but nothing happened. Then I went abroad and Mr. Bennett told me again that I would be rewarded if I carried the circulation higher. I did it again, and the reward did not come."

Reick's power in the *Herald* councils began to decline in 1903, when Bennett shifted him from the city editor's post and made him president of the New York *Herald* Company. That was not regarded as promotion, for he was shorn of his respon-

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$5 saved monthly, $1,000 at maturity
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Coupons may be deposited in your bank or sent to us, and we will mail check. Principal may be withdrawn when wanted.

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Send for Booklet and Best of References, East and West.
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sibilities to a large extent. What caused the change perhaps the two men only can tell; perhaps office politics had something to do with it.

At all events, no one was surprized when he packed up his papers, closed his desk, and quietly slipt out of the office. This was late in 1906. Then followed the announcement that Reick had acquired an interest in the New York *Times* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, both of which are controlled by the Ochs brothers.

When he went to *The Times*, he fitted up a big office, with an anteroom for himself, and went to work to strengthen some of the departments. He went on a still hunt for "lost motion," as he exprest it, and often sat down at the cable desk, with his toes tucked around the legs of his chair, to read copy and gage the type of matter that was coming across the ocean. His particular work, however, concerned the Sunday paper, and it was the Sunday staff that came in contact with him most often.

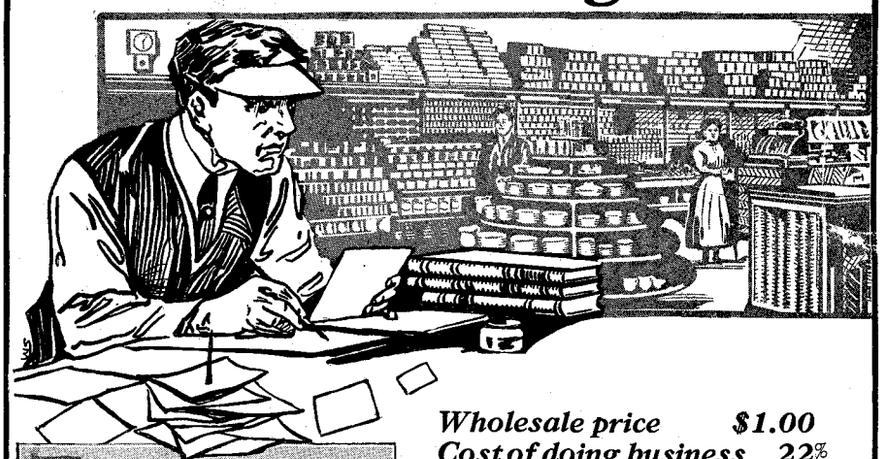
He often dropt into the office at night on his way to the opera or theater and exchanged his dress-coat for a working garment, and once a week he would go over to clear up details in connection with *The Public Ledger*, of which he was president. His work at *The Times* was necessarily restricted, but at *The Sun* he will have a free hand, and probably the money, to carry out his ideas.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S "GREASED LIGHTNING"

WHEELS ARE the obstacle to speed, believed Tom L. Johnson, late Mayor of Cleveland and street-railway magnate, so he welcomed the invention of a car that was to have no wheels at all, and if he had lived, he might have sent passengers sliding from New York to Chicago by the Greased Lightning Railway. The name may seem fanciful, but as the road was to be operated by electricity and outdo all previous speed records, it is pretty accurate. Frederic C. Howe had the story of it from Mayor Johnson's own lips, and it is printed in the introduction to his autobiography, which is entitled "My Story" (Huebsch). Says Mr. Howe:

Mr. Johnson's most titanic recreative exploit was what his friends called "Greased Lightning" or "Slip-slide." One day in the midst of a conference at the City Hall a man waited to see the Mayor. When his turn came he said: "Mr. Johnson, I have an invention out in Chicago—a street railway operated by magnets laid between the rails. It does away with the trolley." Mr. Johnson replied: "That interests me. For years I have been thinking of a railway operated by magnets between the rails; but that does not interest me so much. What I want to do is to get rid of the wheels. They are the obstacle to speed. You can not go much faster than the present rate of speed because when you do the wheels fly asunder from the rapidity of the revolutions. Now, there must be a way of running a train without wheels, and that is what I am most interested in. We ought to be able to

What is the *Selling Price?*



Wholesale price	*$1.00*
Cost of doing business	*22%*
Retailer's profit	*10%*
Retail selling price	*?*

(Basing your percentages on selling price the answer is not $1.32.)

If you will answer this question, or ask how to answer it, we will send you free a 48 page book for retailers.

This book will explain why some retailers get rich while others go broke.

It will give you some inside information on getting at the *whole cost* of doing business.

Will explain how successful retailers are getting, every day, a statement of what each clerk is worth in *profits*.

Will tell you how to know every day, all the year around, what is on your shelves—which stock *moves* and which *doesn't*.

Why shouldn't *you* have at your fingers' ends as much success-producing information as any other retailer?

Why can't *you* make *your* business as profitable as the Country's *most successful* retail business?

We'll send the book to every retailer who tells us how *he* figures the problem.

Figure it on your letterhead, or ask for the book.

Retail Store Gets Statement of Monthly Business in 1½ Hours

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Burroughs Adding Machine Co.,
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Gentlemen:—

With the assistance of the Burroughs Adding Machine, we now have time to separate our daily business by departments, both charge and cash sales, within half an hour after the close of the day, and make a complete statement of each day's business before the safe is locked at night.

Where we used to work four to five nights at the first of each month getting the accounts and sales into shape, we now work one and one-half hours on the night of the last day of month.

By the use of the Burroughs Adding Machine we get a total of our month's business ready to hand to our manager on the morning of the first.

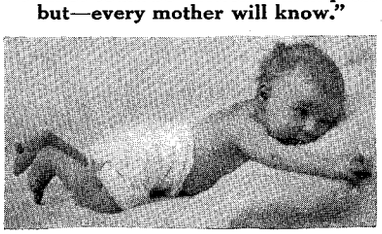
Our employees are kept happy and willing to work, knowing that we try to relieve them of the heavy end of the labor to obtain results for us,

Yours respectfully,
MONROE MERCANTILE CO., Inc.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company

European Headquarters, 76 Cannon St., London, E. C., England 4 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan

"Volumes could be written in their praise, but—every mother will know."



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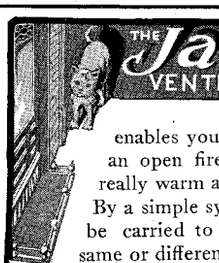

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enables you to enjoy the charm of an open fire—and in addition to really warm and ventilate the room. By a simple system of flues heat can be carried to other rooms on the same or different floors.

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of grates and fireplace fixtures. It tells you how you can get the benefit of all the heat from an open fire.

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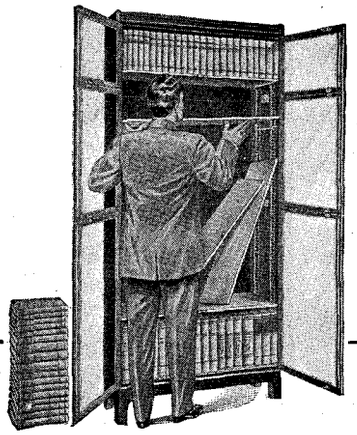
travel three or four hundred miles an hour, but we can't do it so long as we are dependent on wheels."

He finally went to Chicago and saw the invention. Shortly after his return trucks loaded with great square timbers and pieces of steel drew up in front of his mansion on Euclid Avenue. The area ways to the basement floor were opened up and the unwieldy freight was pushed into the basement. Electrical machinery followed. Then Mr. Johnson picked out the best electrician he could find in the city and explained his idea. It seemed too absurd for trial, but they went to work. Day after day and month after month, in the early morning and late at night, he worked in the cellar with these strange appliances for solving the problem of rapid locomotion. He jokingly told his friends what he was planning to do. They laughed at his monster plaything which covered the floor of the cellar and extended as a track for ninety feet from one end to the other. It was given the derisive name of "Greased Lightning." There were no wheels above the tracks, only a rough car on steel shoes like flat-bottomed skates. Below and between the tracks were steel magnets. That was all, with the exception of powerful electrical devices connected with similar machinery in the back yard. The underlying idea in non-technical terms was to propel the car by a series of magnets laid between the tracks, which would act in succession, the current being cut off as the car passed over the one below it. This was the propelling power. But this power was downward. There was nothing to relieve the friction of the shoes on the tracks, nothing to lift the car so that the forward movement would be possible. Finally the day was set for the trial. Powerful currents were turned on and by the carefully studied electrical formulas the car should have moved forward. Instead of that the magnetic power under the car was so strong that it crusht the structure to the



Adjust *this* sectional bookcase to "*FIT*" your books

PLACE the shelves so you can *use* all the space and have all volumes within easy reach. No fixed partitions, no isolated compartments, as in ordinary sectional cases, but one unobstructed interior regardless of the number of sections used. It is this *combination* of growth by sections and unlimited adjustability that makes

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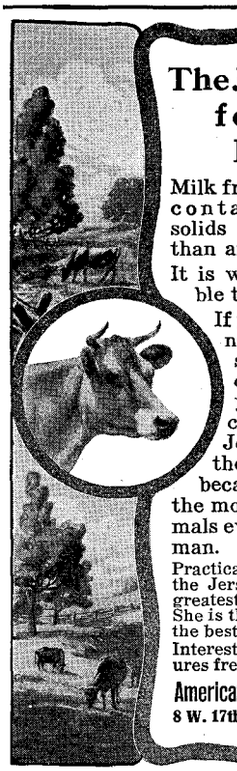

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are made of the *highest quality lead* consistent with price—with or without rubbers—in all degrees of hardness and for every purpose. Prices 1c to 5c each. Any business man or buyer of Stationery Supplies who writes on business letter-head and names his stationer will receive sample pencils free. For 10c we will send anyone an assortment of 3 high-grade pencils. For 25c we will send an assortment of 3 high-grade pencils and 3 colored crayons. For 50c we will send 6 assorted high-grade pencils, with extra thick leads, and 6 crayons of different colors.

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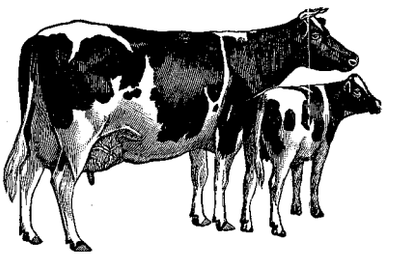
Is your baby happy and contented, gaining ground every day? Don't be satisfied if baby is only "pretty well," but bear in mind that the first few months decide baby's whole future. If baby is poorly nourished now, he will be handicapped for life.

Though cows' milk is the only food that can properly sustain a "bottle" baby, *yet poor nutrition is often due to the inability of the average baby to digest a rich heavy milk with its excess of butter fat.* That's why the great specialists everywhere prescribe Holstein Cows' Milk, which is much like mother's milk and contains only as much butter fat as baby needs.

Then too, the minute globules which contain the butter fat yield readily to the digestive fluids instead of forming tough greasy curds to disturb baby's delicate digestive processes.

The milk of the Pure Bred Holstein has the strongly vitalizing quality that will build up your baby's power of resistance and carry him triumphantly through all the dangers of infancy.

Send for our free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk," and let us know if your milkman is unable to supply you with Holstein Milk.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
14-L American Bldg., Brattleboro, Vermont

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earth. "Greased Lightning" failed to move.

For weeks Mr. Johnson studied the problem. He went over his calculations. They were theoretically correct. Of that he was sure. He had his processes proved up by his mechanician. Then he threw away the road-bed, the car, and the appliances which had cost thousands of dollars, and reversed the arrangement.

A structure was built across the top of the cellar and consisted of a series of magnets that were energized at the proper time to lift the car and carry it forward. At the top of the car were shoes which were made to fit loosely between upper and lower tracks located on the elevated structure. To the shoes were attached light contact-fingers made of a spring bronze which touched the tracks slightly in advance of the shoes. The car when not in motion would hang by the shoes upon the lower track. The contact-fingers would be in tight contact with the same. The instant the controller was turned on, the current would pass through the contact-fingers, energizing lifting-magnets sufficiently to lift the car and the shoes from the bottom track. If, however, it were lifted sufficiently for the contact-fingers to touch the top track, the current in the lifting-magnet would be reduced so as to float the car practically half-way between the two tracks. Thus the car theoretically would float in the air and when the magnets designed for forward propulsion were energized it would move forward in proportion to the speed at which these magnets were energized.

This is a description of what he planned to do as explained to my non-technical mind. It was finally completed, after many delays, and the current turned on. "Greased Lightning" actually moved. The car was propelled forward and backward as rapidly as it was safe to permit in the short ninety feet of track in the cellar. It was interesting to watch the loading of the car, for as each additional passenger stept on there would be a slight downward movement until the contact-finger touched the lower rail, when it would immediately resume its former position.

The car in motion was necessarily absolutely noiseless and without the least vibration. With eyes closed, at the slight rate of speed at which it was necessary to move in the cellar, the occupant could not tell whether the car was in motion or not. Had the speed been greater, the only difference would have been the feeling of the air current.

Mr. Johnson was satisfied that he had demonstrated the correctness of his long study of the subject. If the device was theoretically correct it must be practically correct, he argued. But he had no time and not sufficient money to build a large model. That would require hundreds of thousands of dollars. It would also revolutionize locomotion and scrap the railroads of the country. For, as he said, with "Slip-slide" one could go from Chicago to New York in four or five hours; from New York to Philadelphia in half an hour. There was an end of space; an end of the tenement and the slum. Here was a means of making the ends of America touch one another.

He went to Schenectady, and interested the General Electric Company. They

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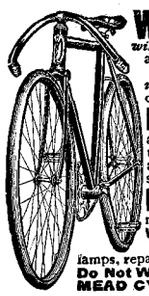

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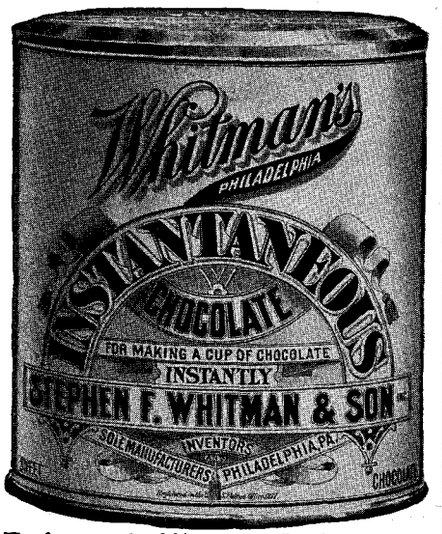

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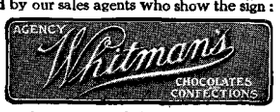

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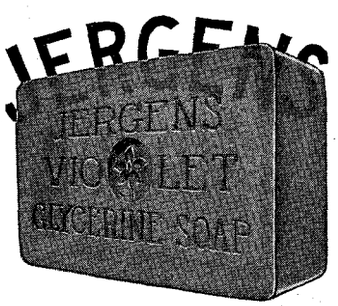

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were incredulous. But they sent three expert electricians to Cleveland. They spent weeks there studying the device. They checked up every process in the reasoning and finally reported that the project was scientifically sound and correct. The General Electric was still unconvinced, so they sent their chief electrician to Cleveland. After investigation he, too, was convinced that space was annihilated. He so reported to the company. Then there were conferences between Mr. Johnson and the company. Contracts were drawn for the building of a model, and the trial of the project.

It was practically agreed that the General Electric was to furnish the money for an experiment on a large scale; a two-mile track was to be built at Schenectady. The General Electric was to have certain rights of manufacture, and Mr. Johnson certain selling rights, but before the contract was signed it was found that the proposed experiment would cost at least half a million dollars. The company decided that it would not be justified in expending so large an amount on an experiment, and it was then proposed that a number of individuals join in financing the experiment on some equitable basis of division of final profits. This arrangement was never completed, for at about that time the panic of 1907 interfered, and Mr. Johnson was immersed in his political fight to the exclusion of all interests of a personal nature. Negotiations were stopt; no further progress was made on the invention which Mr. Johnson fully believed would have practically annihilated space and joined the two sides of the continent more closely together than Boston and New York now are.

A LUCKY PISTOL SHOT

LANDON had been looking for a tiger, and after a still hunt of many weeks his manager reported at last that one had been found. Its monstrous tracks bore witness to its size, and that it was a ferocious fellow the sight of two dead bucks plainly revealed. Both men set eagerly to work; in a jiffy a "good-enough" shooting platform was hastily set up, and then with a dead goat under it and two very live hunters carefully concealed at the top, the decoy was as convincing as a tiger decoy can reasonably hope to be. For a whole hour, says a writer in *The Youth's Companion*, there was no sound to be heard save that of the monkeys, jackals, and crows. But at the end of that time—at first very indistinctly and low—

the ears of the men caught a low droning, a steady, intense hum that swelled sonorously and fell, and seemed to come from everywhere and nowhere. Only the crows appeared unimprest by this ominous sound; they circled with noisy cawing above the swamp. The tones of the moving tiger changed to a rising roar, broken with hoarse grunts that seemed eloquent of ill-humor. Then—silence.

For a full half-hour, while the sunset chorus of insects gradually dispelled the

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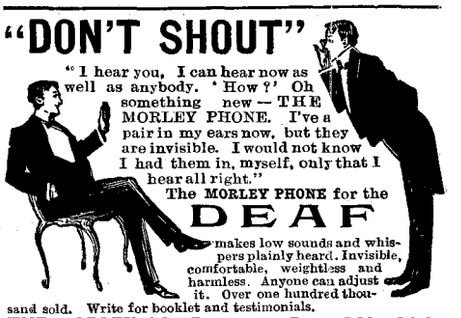

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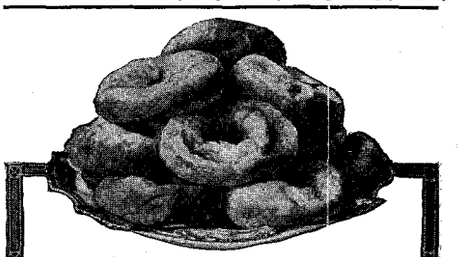

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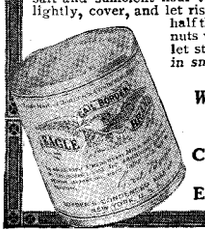
There are those who believe that of all the pastry made, doughnuts take the lead. Children like them. To have them rich, but wholesome and digestible, with fine flavor, use

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE—Dilute six tablespoonfuls Borden's Condensed Milk with one and two-thirds cups water; scald; add one heaping tablespoonful butter, and stand aside to cool. Add half a cake compressed yeast dissolved in one-half cup luke-warm water, four tablespoonfuls sugar and enough flour to make a batter; beat well, cover, and stand in a moderately warm place overnight. In the morning stir in three well-beaten eggs, add a pinch of salt and sufficient flour to make a soft dough; knead lightly, cover, and let rise; when light, take out about half the dough, roll, cut into doughnuts with a large round cutter, and let stand half an hour before frying in smoking hot fat.



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stillness, the hunters waited in nerve-racking suspense. Then a great hubbub arose in the forest directly behind them—shrill scolding and the sharp sound of monkeys throwing themselves violently from leafy branch to branch. Landon glanced at the manager, who, without a word, began very slowly to slue his big bulk face-about on the charpoy.

"Tiger!" The manager framed the word with his lips, while he attempted, by leaning out sidewise, to gain a view round the big bole.

He was just reaching back for his rifle, when Landon saw him give a slight start. Still gazing intently into the thicket, the manager cautiously settled to a kneeling attitude, and slowly lifted the rifle to his shoulder. With fascinated interest Landon watched him point the muzzle, by successive movements, more and more steeply downward. Stretch as he would, he could see nothing; but a rank animal odor left no doubt what the rifle was covering.

The manager's cheek came to his shoulder as he deliberately sighted, when—*Cr-r-rack!*—the overstrained charpoy gave at a joint, and the manager plunged headlong and crashed into a thick byr-bush twelve feet below!

Landon saved himself from following by clinging to the bough. Horrified and distraught at his friend's dreadful peril, he stared down. He could now see the tiger, where it had sprung aside in the undercover.

With ears laid back and a wide-mouthed snarl, the startled beast stood an instant motionless. Soon the great yellow eyes became fixt with evident curiosity on the struggling man in the bush. The huge jaws closed, the terrible head thrust forward, and—snuffed audibly toward the helpless man! Then, inch by inch, with indescribable stealth, and an aspect of growing ferocity, the tiger advanced.

As the manager lay now for a moment inert, his foot stuck out—the foot with which, shortly before, he had stirred the remains of the goat.

With a quick movement the frightful brute seized the foot in his jaws, jerked powerfully once, then with a second effort slung the big man easily over his massive shoulder and trotted quietly away up the open stretch of rice weed.

During these dreadful moments Landon had clung on, an enforced spectator of this horrible tragedy. Now he slid with a crash to the ground, rifle in hand. As he alighted, he shouted at the top of his voice and started madly after the tiger.

At the sounds of close pursuit, the tiger turned swiftly with his burden and darted into the jungle. As Landon reached the spot where beast and man had disappeared, two muffled reports sounded, and a short, sharp growl. Landon lurched aside as, with a crash of the undergrowth, a great striped bulk whizzed by at the height of his head.

Whirling round, he saw the tiger clearing the tops of the ten-foot grass in a series of magnificent leaps. Away it bounded, some thirty rods; then, with the same marvelous speed and power, it came bounding back almost on its tracks. Up went Landon's rifle, and he fired hastily as the striped terror came on. Midway of a twenty-foot leap, the tiger turned completely, tail over head, and, striking the

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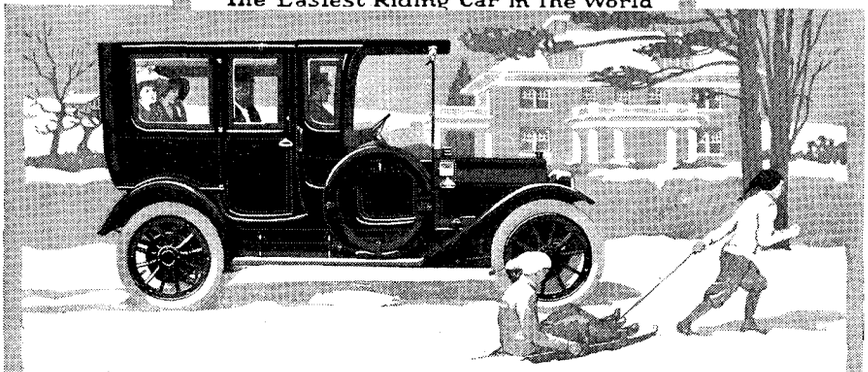

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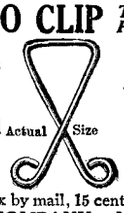

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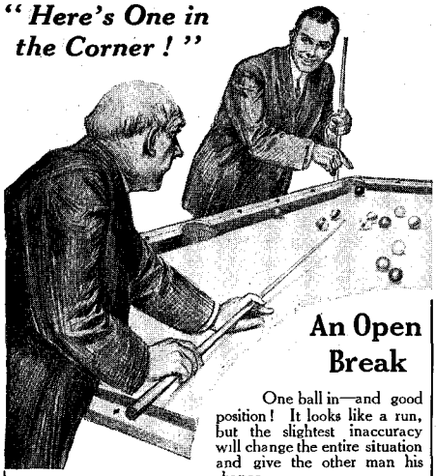

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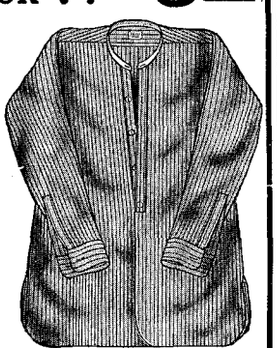

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earth with a shaking thud, rolled over, quivered once, and lay still.

Turning at a sound behind, Landon was relieved to see the manager limping painfully toward the open, while he stuffed something into his pocket.

"Are you hurt much? I've got him!" shouted Landon, in a breath.

"You've got him! I like that!" exclaimed the manager, hobbling up, then sitting down rather suddenly on the great striped body. "You haven't learned yet how a tiger acts when he's got his death-wound! Here, help me cut away this boot. Lucky I had on these leech-gaiters over high boots! Ah, I thought so! One canine went right through.

"Thanks for that yell of yours; it helped me get my wits. That revolver did come in handy, you see.

"How did I find the brute's heart? Just felt for it. There's some advantage in having skinned a good many tigers. Here comes the shikaree. Now we'll skin this one.

"And I believe he's the biggest that I've bagged yet," said the manager, as he grimly surveyed his fallen foe. "Certainly he is the one that I'm gladdest to see dead!"

THE MAN WHO FLATTENED SEATTLE

SEATTLE grumbles, but follows Reginald H. Thomson. She grumbles at the man who has been city engineer for a score of years, because he piles taxes on the citizens, explains Mr. W. M. Raine, in the December *American*. She follows him, according to the same informant, because he reshaped the map of the city so that the hilly town on Puget Sound might become a seaport metropolis. "He mashed the hills into the bay, tore down and regraded five square miles of city." And because of his certainty of success, his persistence, his "dynamic energy that gets things done," he is at once "the best-hated man in the city," and the man with the "stanchest following."

Thirty years ago Seattle was a "raw, crude, fire-blackened frontier outpost." "Jammed between the Sound and Lake Washington, with no room to spare and every foot of the ground tipped up or down at impossible angles," the site, continues the *American* writer, would seem a most unlikely one for a metropolis. Now, Thomson was not the only enthusiastic young man whose imagination saw here "a great port of entry filled with ships unloading their wares and taking on lumber, coal, iron, and wheat for the market of the world," but he was the one who "saw the vital need of remodeling these hills and gulches so that the commerce pouring into the town from north to south would find adequate arteries through which to flow." And so, we are told, Thomson got himself appointed city engineer that he might remedy these defects of nature. To let Mr. Raine tell the rest of the story:

His work was to reshape its map to serve business ends, at the same time lending the

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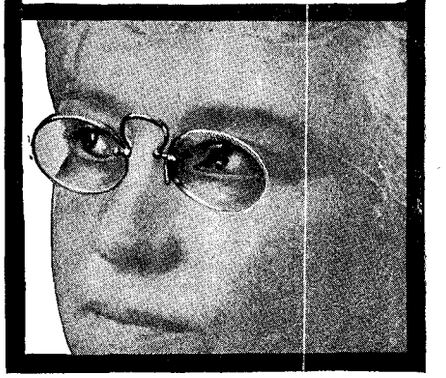

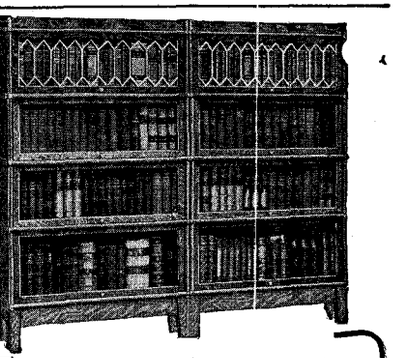

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hand of art to enhance the natural loveliness of its hills, lakes, and perpetual green.

What he intended to do he has done. Mayors come and go, are but for a month or a year; but Thomson hangs on forever. For twenty years he has pounded away with his hydraulics at the hills of Seattle, has built boulevards and parks, put in sewers and a water system, and incidentally piled up taxes upon indignant citizens. To-day he is recognized as one of the great municipal engineers of the country, but the opposition to him has been tremendous. You have only to look at the strong, well-set, iron-gray man with the closely clamped jaw to know he is a fighter. But he could never have won if he had not been a diplomat, too. He has had to move the minds of the people from their inertia so that they would see with a vision broad enough to understand the situation as he did. To that end he has argued, explained, conciliated, educated, while at the same time he was washing into the tide flats a glacial moraine that had been inconsiderately dumped in the way of the main arteries of the city.

In the early days improvements were made at the least possible expense, so that many of the grades were as high as twenty-two feet in the hundred. To cut down such inclines from all lines of general traffic has been the chief work of R. H. Thomson. Take the case of Jackson Street, an important east-and-west artery. Upon it were grades of 15 per cent. To reduce these, so that the highest should not be over 5 per cent., required a cut through seven blocks at a maximum depth of ninety feet. In order not to leave the street a cañon, it became necessary to regrade a district five blocks wide. In other words, every improvement in a built-up territory of fifty-five acres, stretching close to the business heart of the city, had to be destroyed with the consent of a majority of the owners.

Thomson believed it would pay the property-owners to have this done, and with characteristic energy he set about proving it to them. A chart was prepared with a series of pictures. The first showed a load that could be hauled by one horse on the level, as shown in Trautwine's Engineers' Book. The last gave a picture of nine horses pulling the same weight up Jackson Street. This argument was so effective for the regrade that the work was indorsed by the owners, with the result that the surface of one hundred and twenty acres was removed, involving a total of 3,361,000 cubic yards of earth.

Altogether, it appears, Mr. Thomson has regraded more than twenty-five miles of street and has moved more than 16,000,000 cubic yards of dirt, most of which "has been washed into the tide flats and has been used to reclaim land for railroad yards and factory sites." And yet, continues our informant, his work is not more than half done:

R. H. Thomson is still the busiest man in Seattle, building parks and boulevards and sewers, moving mountains and moraines, explaining, defending, attacking. Ask twenty men about him, and you will get twenty different answers. He is the best-hated man in his city. He has the stanchest following. Distrusted by many, he yet enjoys the confidence of the business men. Seattle grumbles and follows him.

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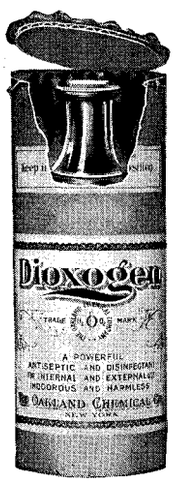

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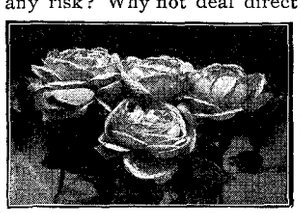

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Terrible.—LOUISE—"Is your new cook troublesome?"

JULIA—"Troublesome! She couldn't act worse if she were a near relative."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Like a Wool Schedule.—"Sha'n't I play you the woolen-underwear record?"

"Is that the name of the piece?"

"No, we just call it that because it sounds so scratchy."—*Houston Post.*

Wasted.—PHYSICS PROF. (after long-winded proof)—"And now, gentlemen, we get X = 0."

SLEEPY VOICE (from rear of room)—"Gee, all that work for nothing!"—*Yale Record.*

Steady Habits.—"We had a fine sunrise this morning," said one New Yorker to another. "Did you see it?"

"Sunrise?" said the second man. "Why, I'm always in bed before sunrise."—*New York Ledger.*

Matched.—"I would like," said a book-agent to a busy editor, "to call your attention to a little work that I have here."

"Yes?" replied the editor. "Well, let me call your attention to a whole lot of work that I have here."—*Exchange.*

Improvement Needed.—"What you want, I suppose, is to vote, just like the men do."

"Certainly not," replied Mrs. Baring-Banners. "If we couldn't do any better than that there would be no use of our voting."—*Washington Star.*

No Pity Needed.—PASTOR—"I was so sorry for your wife during the sermon this morning, Doctor. She had such a dreadful fit of coughing that the eyes of the whole congregation were fixt upon her."

DOCTOR—"Don't be unduly alarmed. She was wearing her new hat for the first time."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Up to Date.—"That story of the building of the Tower of Babel should be modernized."

"But how would you account for the confusion of tongues?"

"Why, I suppose they had the tower pretty nearly up and then somebody yelled 'Graft!' and everybody accused everybody else and the job was held up!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

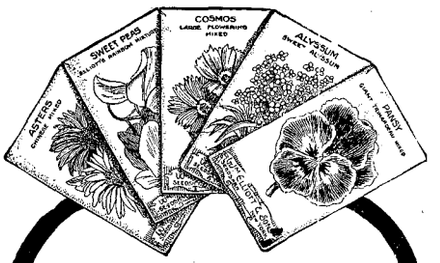
Operative.—Dr. Cyrus L. Cutler, the well-known Springfield surgeon, is a member of the Colonial Club, an institution that fines its members for talking shop.

Dr. Cutler, getting out of his motor-car, entered the Colonial Club the other day for luncheon, and, advancing into the restaurant, said to a lawyer, as he took off his goggles:

"Well, old man, how are you?"

The lawyer got Dr. Cutler fined then and there for talking shop.

The next day, when he arrived at the club again for luncheon, the surgeon, angered at what had happened, cut the lawyer. The latter then had him fined once more.—*New York Tribune.*



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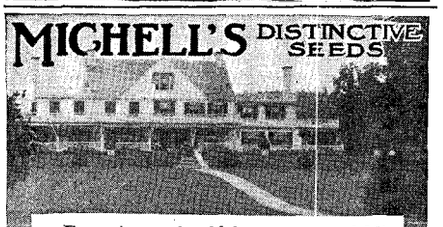

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Instead of the Hatchet.—ELLA—"Are you and Bella friendly now?"

STELLA—"Yes; we have buried the hatpin."—*Puck.*

And Then!—Consider the ways of the little green cucumber, which never does its best fighting till it's down.—*Stanford Chaparral.*

Modernistic.—POVERTY—"Did you have any trouble flying out of the window?"

LOVE—"Not a bit! A suffragette smashed it for me."—*Judge.*

No Rest.—"George," she asked, "if we were both young and single again, would you want me to be your wife?"

"Now, my dear," he absent-mindedly replied, "what's the use of trying to start a quarrel just as we have settled down to enjoy a quiet evening?"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Lucky Family.—"I made a mistake," said Plodding Pete. "I told that man up the road I needed a little help 'cause I was lookin' for me family from whom I had been separated fur years."

"Didn't that make him come across?"

"He couldn't see it. He said dat he didn't know my family, but he wasn't goin' to help in bringing any such trouble on 'em."—*Washington Star.*

Solomonistic.—THE COMPLAINANT—"You see, Judge, I was a little too happy, as you might say, when I went home, and me wife was ironin'. We'd had a word or two in the mornin', an' so I steps up prepared to make peace. I said: 'Let's forget th' quarrel—we were both wrong,' when what does she do but shove the hot iron against me head."

THE JUDGE—"Trying to smooth it over, of course. You can't blame her for that. Go home, both of you."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

Sherman's Inspiration.—The Chinese prototype of the Sherman Antitrust Law is beautifully brief and simple. It contains but four paragraphs, which are as follows:

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"Those who interrupt commerce are to be beheaded.

"Those who attempt to close the markets are to be beheaded.

"Those who maintain the prosperity of commerce are to be rewarded."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

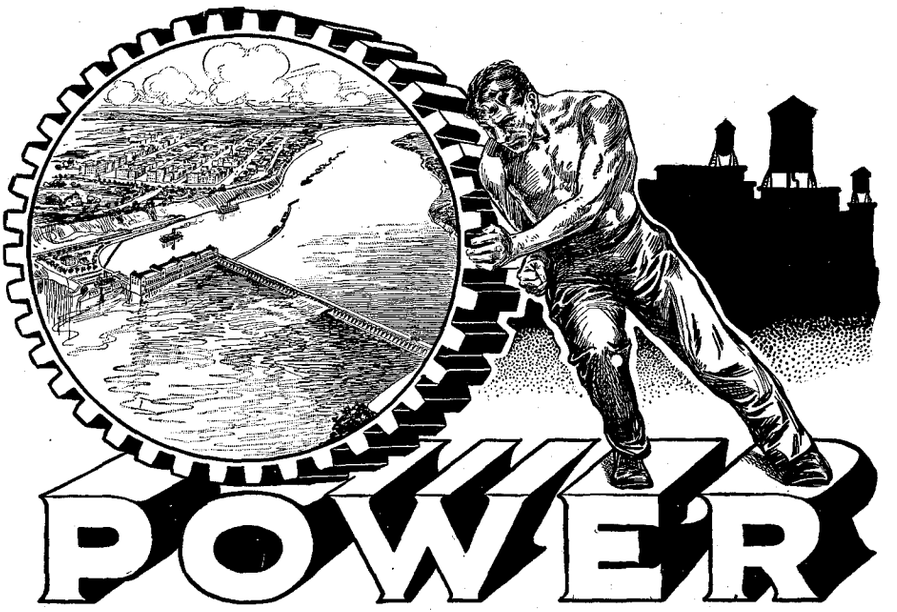
A Busy Anecdote.—A private soldier once rendered some slight service to the first Napoleon.

"Thank you, Captain," said the Emperor, carelessly.

"In what regiment, sire?" was the instant response of the quick-witted private.

"In my Guards," replied the Emperor, pleased with the man's ready retort.

This incident, with appropriate variations, also happened to Genghis Khan, Ivan the Terrible, Attila, Gustavus Adolphus, Louis XIV., Charlemagne, Alexander, King Alfred, Xerxes, Richard the Lionhearted, and Henry of Navarre.—*Success.*



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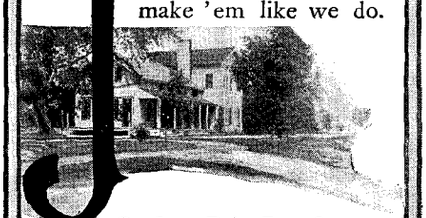

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 22.—Persia accepts all of Russia's demands, including the dismissal of Mr. Shuster.

A bill introduced into the Russian Duma provides for a tariff war on the United States.

December 23.—The Cuban sugar crop is declared by experts to be the biggest on record.

December 24.—A Russian expedition leaves Ispahan for Tabriz "to punish Persia" for the attacks there on Russian soldiers.

December 25.—The United States cruiser *Monterey* arrives at Shanghai, raising the number of American war-ships at the Chinese port to eleven.

General Reyes voluntarily surrenders to Mexican troops, admitting the cause of a revolution in Mexico to be hopeless.

December 26.—W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General, is officially notified by the Teheran Cabinet of his dismissal.

The Russian troops massacre hundreds of natives at Resht; the Russian Consul assumes the government of the town.

December 27.—England protests to the Russian Government against its butcheries in Persia, which are semiofficially admitted in both countries to have occurred.

A bill is introduced into the Duma providing for the total exclusion of American Jews from Russia.

Domestic

December 25.—King Davis, a negro, is lynched at Brooklyn, a Baltimore suburb.

December 26.—The La Follette campaign managers in Washington attack ex-President Roosevelt for not withdrawing his name from the Nebraska primaries, declaring that his failure to do so indicates his candidacy for the Republican nomination.

President Taft modifies his order regarding the practise of medicine in the Panama Canal zone in order that Christian Scientists may be admitted to practise.

December 27.—Theodore Roosevelt again attacks the New York *Evening Post*, saying it misreported his words on the Harriman scandal and declaring that paper guilty of "moral obliquity." *The Post* maintains that its report was correct.

No Danger.—"I don't suppose the war between Italy and Turkey will curtail the output of Turkish cigarets?"

"I hardly think so. The war will not be fought in New York."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Real Estate

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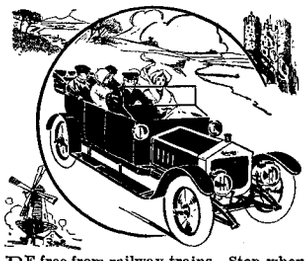

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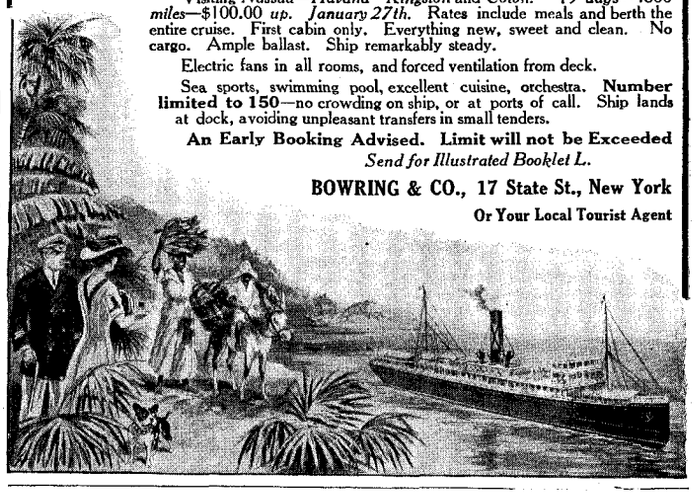

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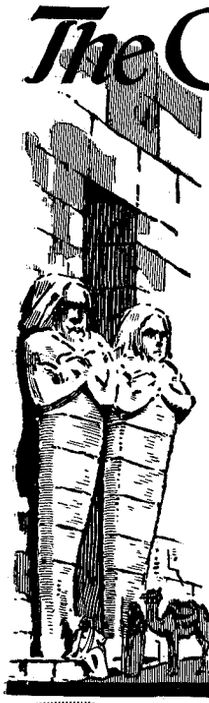

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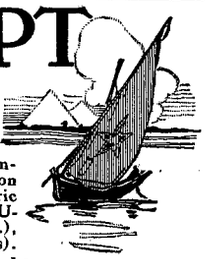

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. P. H.," Heber Springs, Ark.—"Please state which verb is correct in the following sentence, 'Those horses *are* [or *is*] a good team.'"

"Are" is the correct verb to use in this sentence. (See Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 576: "A neuter or a passive verb between two nominatives should be made to agree with that which precedes it; as, 'Words *are* wind,' except when the terms are transposed, and the proper subject is put after the verb by question or hyperbaton.")

"W. C. P.," Washington, D. C.—"Please state if the following sentence is correct, 'We will recommend persons *whom* we have good reasons to believe can meet your requirements.' If incorrect, please state why."

"Whom," being the subject of the verb "can meet," should be "who." "Persons" (not "whom") is the object of "will recommend."

"J. J. S.," Oakland, Cal.—The sentences you submit should be punctuated according to the following rule: "Brackets are properly used to enclose a word or phrase interpolated for the purpose of explanation, or correction, or to supply a deficiency in a sentence quoted or regarded as such, and which did not belong to the original composition. Brackets are also used in place of the parentheses in a passage already parenthesized." (See Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 276; STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 229.)

"O. B.," Fulton, Mo.—"(1) In Scott's 'Guy Mannering,' I find this phrase, 'Will not probably be anxious.' Is it correct? (2) If it is incorrect to split an infinitive, why is it not incorrect to separate the parts of any verb as in the sentence, 'He *may finally conclude* to go'? (3) Is this sentence correct, 'The public *is* invited to attend'? (4) Is it ever correct to use a plural verb after the word 'company,' meaning an organization for business purposes, as in the sentence, 'The company [Acme Power Company] *is* [*are*] making extensive improvements on *its* [*their*] plant'?"

(1) Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 123, gives the following rule for the placing of "not": "The verb is made to deny by placing the word 'not' . . . between the auxiliary and the verb in the compound form; as, 'I do *not* love.'" Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," says: "Adverbs must be placed in that position which will render the sentence the most perspicuous and agreeable; as, . . . 'The following sentence *can not possibly be understood*,' not '*can not be possibly understood*.'" From this it will be seen that the placing of the adverbs is correct.

(2) The adverb is correctly placed in this sentence, as appears from the following rule in Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 251: "Adverbs are for the most part placed . . . after the first auxiliary in the compound form of the verb; as, 'He is *much* esteemed.'" This rule, however, is not rigidly observed, and many exceptions may be found in literature.

(3) Authorities differ on this point (see Disraeli, "Coningsby," iii, 1: "The public *is* made by newspapers"; Cowper, "Let. to J. Newton": "One would wish to catch the public by the ear, and hold *them* by it as fast as possible"). When meaning "the members of a community," it is generally construed as a plural.

(4) "Company" in the sense cited is generally treated as singular. "A limited company [is] a company formed under a law limiting the liability of *its* members." An excellent rule to follow in the use of collective nouns is found on page 2372 of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, under the heading "Faulty Diction": "Collective nouns are followed by verbs and pronouns in the singular or plural according as they are regarded collectively or distributively. . . . The choice of a singular or plural verb in cases in which either form would be proper is hence often influenced by the writer's way of looking at the subject."

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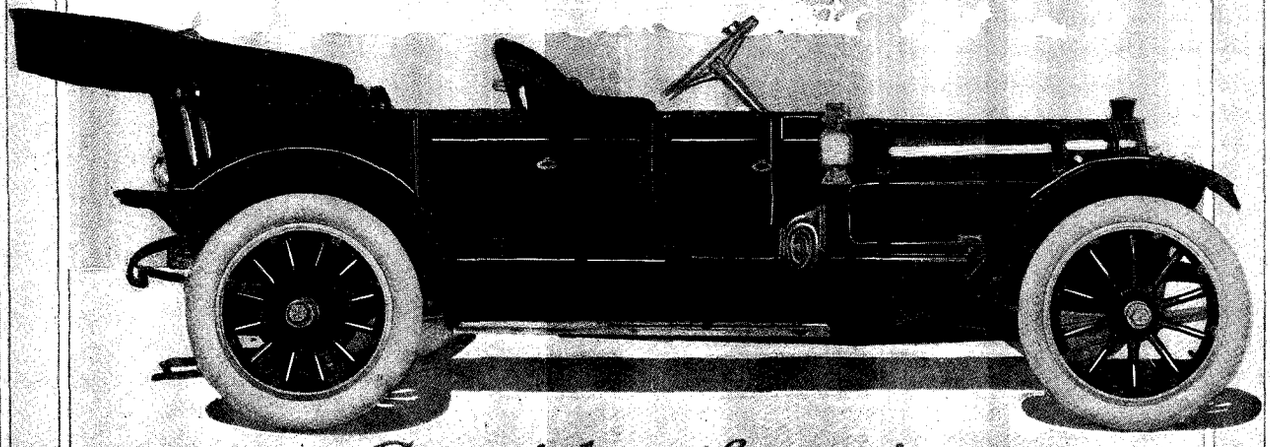

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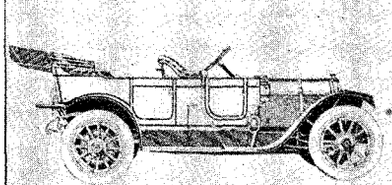

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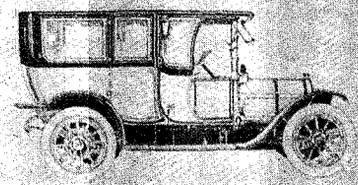

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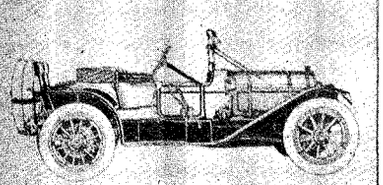

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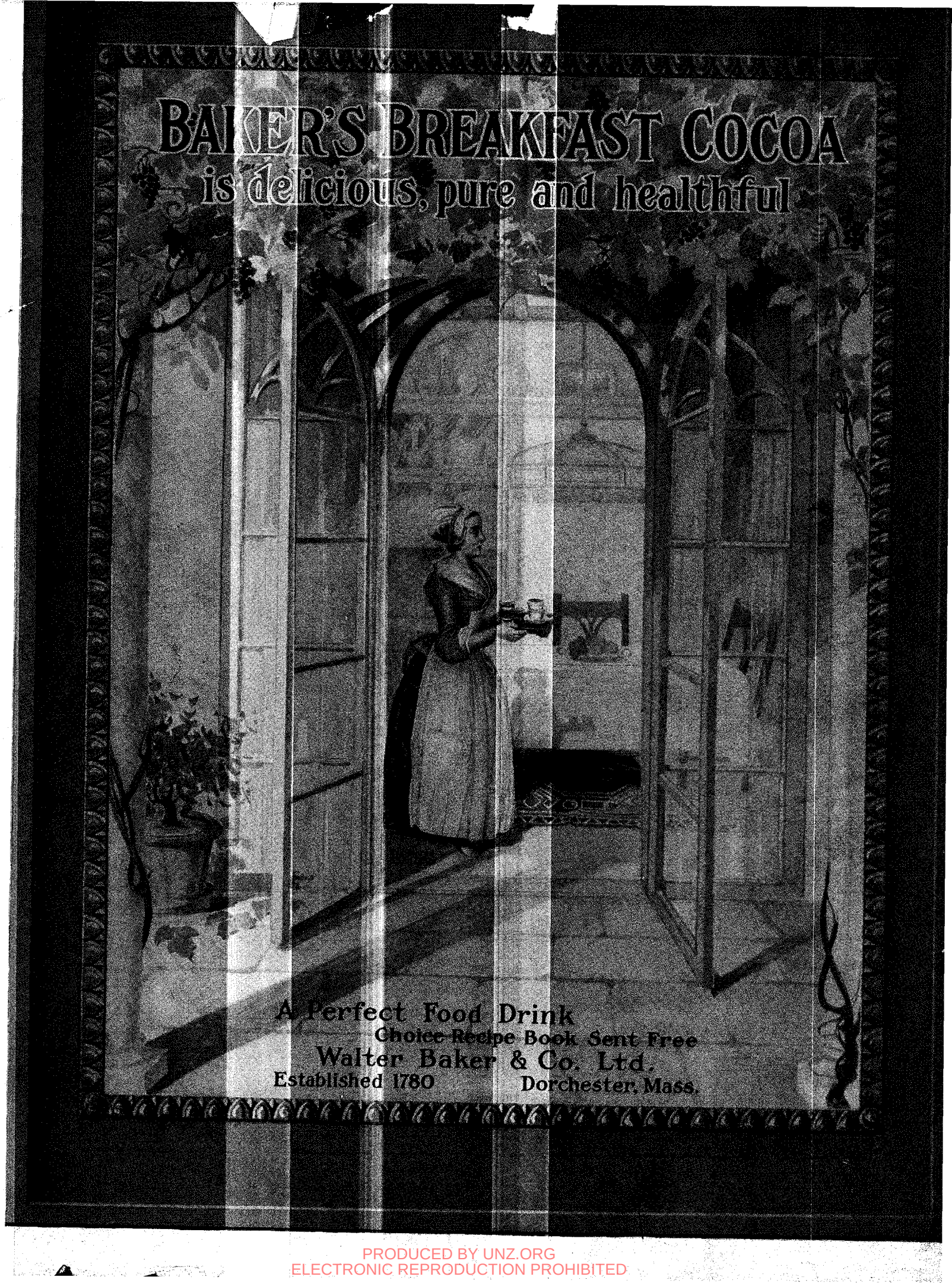

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